

Captain Todd Retires, George Boyd Promoted

1-18-46

The Call

Captain John W. Todd of the No. 11 fire station, who at 67 claims to be the oldest fire captain in six states, retired from the department on Friday, Jan. 4.

On the day that Todd retired, George Boyd, a member of No. 11 since 1935, was promoted to captain and will succeed Todd as head of his shift.

Todd has been a captain in the fire department for 30 years and he has been a member of Kansas City's fire-fighting force since 1904.

He said that he wanted to retire while he was still young enough to enjoy life and the fruits of his long period of service.

A Native Missourian

Todd was born at Fayette, Mo. in 1878, the son of John and Martha Todd, both of whom are deceased. He came to Kansas City in 1886 and for a while attended Yates school.

In 1895 Todd was given a job with the National Waterworks here after a main water pipe had burst downtown and was flooding the streets when he told the manager of the waterworks that he would fix the pipe if they gave him a permanent job. When the city purchased the National Waterworks company shortly afterwards, Todd was kept in their employ laying water pipes in streets.

Todd was later transferred to the Turkey Creek pumping station where he worked up to the position of foreman in the boiler room. In 1903 Todd raised the first pound of steam to fill Kansas City's water mains after a severe flood had washed them out leaving the city temporarily without water.

Helped by Banker

Todd came to the fire department with the help of Banker E. F. Sweeney of the First National Bank, also a native of Fayette, Mo., in January, 1904. He was assigned to the supply house where he worked until 1912 at which time he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant of the No. 11 station.

It was also in 1912 that Todd married Mary Parsons of this city. Mrs. Todd died on May 4, 1942.

The retired fireman was promoted to the rank of captain in 1915 in which capacity he served until his retirement.

When questioned as to the biggest fires he's fought Todd recalled the fire at the Bank of Commerce (now the Commerce Trust company) which occurred before his promotion to captain and the conflagration in the West Bot-



NEW FIRE CAPTAIN.—George Boyd, who on Jan. 4, was appointed captain at the No. 11 fire station to succeed Capt. John Todd, who retired after 42 years on the city's fire department. Captain Boyd has been with the fire department since 1935.

toms which happened after he had become captain. Todd said that every available piece of fire-fighting equipment in the city was on hand at these two fires.

Gassed In Explosion

The veteran fireman was once gassed when a laundry exploded on Troost avenue and about 4 years ago he was involved in a wreck which injured his back on his way to a fire. Except for these incidents Todd, after 42 years of action, has emerged unscathed.

Fire Dept. Head Pick Negro Aide

In a recent-setting move, the new fire Commissioner Frank Quayle this week selected a Negro fireman as one of his aides.

Quayle called upon representative groups from each branch to aid him in his choice of an Irishman, a Jewish fireman, an Italian and a Negro, representing the major faiths and races in NYC for his board.

The Negro chosen on recommendation of the Vulcan Society, is one

People's Voice
New York
EDITORIAL

WE HEARTILY commend Fire

Firemen

Commissioner Frank Quayle first, for his unprecedented appointment of an able Negro fireman as aide; and second, for his choice of an appointee who has the full confidence of the Vulcan Society which, in turn, enjoys the full support of the Negro citizens of New York.

Our new Fire Commissioner has brought to his office the fair policies for which he was noted as Postmaster in Brooklyn. They are policies which other departments of our City government would do well to emulate.

well-known in the community for his progressive spirit. William Chisolm, brother of Lt. Chisolm of the Police Department, is a graduate of Syracuse University. He was the first president of the militant organization of Negro firemen, the Vulcans, who are noted for their efforts to weed out discrimination in the city fire department.

The man who took it upon himself to begin the destruction of prejudice throughout his regime, Frank Quayle may also be remembered to Negroes and progressives for his actions during his term as Postmaster in Brooklyn. Not only was he the first to recognize the Brooklyn Chapter of the Postal Alliance, organization of Negro postal employees, but for the first time in the history of Brooklyn, he appointed ten Negro supervisors in the boro postoffices.

MONTGOMERY OLD TIME STUFF

Editor, The Advertiser
A short time ago, I sent to The Advertiser a copy of a speech delivered by Capt. Ben Screws to President Grant in 1876, when the "press" of Alabama were visiting Washington. This speech, like "Virginia's Santa Claus letter," was published all over the country. In bidding farewell to the President, Capt. Screws told him that they had come to Washington to see the Elephant. Now that they had seen the Elephant, they were ready to depart, etc. Capt. Screws represented his brother, Wallace Screws, who was publisher of The Advertiser, at this Washington convention. Dia. 3-24-46

This same speech was repeated at a banquet given by the Volunteer Fire Companies of Selma, the night after the annual parade of the Fire Companies, which was always held on the tenth day of May. Volunteer Fire Companies from Montgomery and Mobile were usually invited to participate in these parades, and vice versa. On this occasion the Lomax Fire Company, of Montgomery, of which Capt. Screws was president, was the speaker. I was present, and introduced the speaker, as I was foreman of the Phoenix Engine Company. Several baskets of champagne were consumed that night.

These parades were through the residential section of the city, and barrels of lemonade were placed at intervals, and served by the sweethearts of the firemen. The lemonade was provided by the ladies of the city, as husbands and sons belonged to one of the four companies. The Phoenix, Little Montgomery, Hook and Ladder Company, and the Central City Company, the latter being a Negro company. The parade ended at one of the numerous groves, where speeches were

delivered, usually by Col. B. M. Woolsey, of the Phoenix, or Gaston Robbins, of the Hook and Ladder Company. On this occasion, Gaston was the speaker, and said in closing his speech that when he died, he would have no fear in going to hell, as he was certain the Selma fire companies would put out the fire.

Sunday - Alabama

The article sent to The Advertiser, referred to above, evidently was read by many men who once lived in Selma and belonged to one of the fire companies, because I have received several letters, recalling these parades. One letter in particular deserves mention, because it brought a picture of the Hook and Ladder Company, of which the writer was a member, with the "Banner with Protection" in large letters, together with many of the company's membership, many of whom I remember. Jesse Lide (the writer) lives now in Corinth, Miss. He says he is 83 years old, and practically bedridden. Other members shown were Frank Lamar, Harry Peacock, Joe Evans, Suttles, Huston Shelly, Phil Keipp, Charlie Patterson, William Craig, George Scott, William Works and several others. I could not remember.

There is a small boy sitting on top of the truck, beside George Scott. I would like to know who the boy was. Of course he is an old man now.

Selma, Ala.

C. C. GRAYSON.

Retiring Philly Fireman Honored



Edward H. Johnson Sr., center, of 37 N. Ruby St., Philadelphia, receives gold watch presented to him by Battalion Chief Raymond Schaffer on behalf of members of Fire Company 11, 10th and South Sts., during ceremonies, held last Tuesday night. Mr. Johnson retired after 20 years' service, having entered the Fire Department on April 16, 1926. Mrs. Johnson, the honoree's wife, smiles approvingly.

Service At the Negro Engine House

The recent dedication of No. 9 Negro Engine House at 617 East Breckinridge interested me for I had no idea of the completeness of that modern fire station. The program was entertaining, but some of the ideas advanced by Professor Meyzeek in his address were exactly to the point. Sum. 7-21-46

In speaking of the efficiency of Negro firemen who go orderly to their tasks without fuss and fury, he counseled his people to emulate the characteristics of Joe Louis who puts his mind, strength and soul in the job he has to do and quietly retires with-

Oakland gets 2nd Negro fire lieutenant

OAKLAND—Sworn in recently as Oakland's second Negro fire department lieutenant was Royal E. Toms. Lt. Toms, whose promotion to lieutenant was also marked by the hiring of five new Negro hosemen, is stationed at Engine House No. 22/3320 Mag-nolia st. Also on duty as a lieutenant at the fire house which is manned by all Negro personnel is W. P. Taylor.

To my mind this is sound advice. It is an intelligent approach to party politics. The Negro should have voting strength in both political parties to be recognized for thoughtful citizenship and to create a better race feeling. WHITE CITIZEN. Louisville.

er-use or misuse of words, loud manner or boasting. counseled his people to become more liberal-minded in public affairs and vote independently for men and measures. He said that if the two-party system is the best system for the white people, why not a system for the colored people; that the one-party system has retarded every country, every section and every people who practice it.

Little Rock, probably more than any other city of its size, is giving recognition to a large group of Negroes as policemen and law enforcement officers. I was informed that there were eight Negro policemen in regular police uniform with full and complete authority as police officers and four plainclothes men. ~~There are also~~

Policemen Commended for Quelling Near Riot in L. A.

LOS ANGELES—Because of his cool headedness in nipping what might have turned into a major race disturbance, Police Officer Walter Goodlow of Newton Street Station, is receiving public praise and the commendation of department heads.

Singlehandedly last Saturday evening in the 4200 block on Central Avenue, Goodlow quelled a mob which became enraged at a white motorist when the latter bumped another car and assertedly refused to show its owner his license.

In the heat of an argument between the two drivers, the former "challenged" all who stood within hailing distance of him. And until Goodlow came on the scene, it appeared that the challenge would be readily accepted by a host of spectators.

EFFECTED COMPROMISE

Acting with instant decision and courage, the officer managed to collar the badly frightened driver, shoved him in his car where two women companions were seated, and drove around the corner where he kept the large gathering at bay until he could place a riot call.

He succeeded in effecting a compromise between the two drivers and had everything under control by the time a host of squad cars appeared on the scene.

The praiseworthy actions of the officer were effected without the use or display of weapons.

Goodlow has been a member of the Los Angeles police force for several years and is one of the department's youngest officers, in point of age.

He has done yeoman work in youth delinquency programs on the East Side and is highly regarded.

San Berdoo gets a Negro sheriff

SAN BERNARDINO—Just recently in the news for appointing a Negro woman to teach in its public schools, San Bernardino got back into print this week by acquiring its first full-fledged Negro deputy sheriff.

The appointment of Christopher M. Barnwell, ex-barber, was made by sheriff Emmet L. Shay after a conference with J. Robert Smith, editor of the Tri-County Bulletin.

Smith's wife was recently appointed the first Negro city school teacher.

Officer accused of asking weekly tributes from cafe

Charges of bribery and extortion were filed late Wednesday by the district attorney's office against a police officer, Carl Davis Kimbro.

Following extensive questioning told him I had to have my money, by high police officials, Kimbro was placed under arrest on suspicion of attempting to "shake down" an E. Fifth street cafe and bar for alleged sales of liquor after midnight.

Kimbro, a member of the "foot detail" which patrols the downtown area, vehemently denies the charges. Police charge that on May 17 he took \$75 as a bribe, and claim that on May 23 he went back to get more money, and was nabbed.

According to a statement allegedly made to police captain H. A. Walter, Lt. E. B. Sensing and Sgt. L. H. Wyckoff, Kimbro maintains he was merely collecting the money to pay for police show tickets he had left at the cafe.

The manager of the cafe, Mrs. Rose Williams of 11215 Tennessee ave., told police, however, that on May 17 Kimbro had come into the cafe, in uniform, and told her that she and others were likely to go to jail for selling beer after hours.

When she asked what she was supposed to do about it, she quoted Kimbro as replying, "Well, I want \$100." Mrs. Williams said she replied, "My goodness, that's a lot of money."

Kimbro then came down to \$75, she told police, but he insisted on a weekly "knockdown." Her testimony was substantiated by her night manager, Willie King, of 311 Winston street.

When Kimbro was asked for a statement, he told Captain Walter:

"Well, I had originally left 35 police show tickets with him (Willie King) and I had been in several times asking for my money, and he said he didn't have it; and to come back later. Since the show

As a matter of fact, I had already paid the money for the tickets I had drawn but I told him I had to have the money to check up."

After about one-half hour of questioning, personnel officers made quite a point of the fact that Kimbro seemed somewhat confused about the exact words he had used when arrested by officers, who had been tipped off by the cafe owners and had staked out the establishment.

"Well," Kimbro retorted, "As you probably can realize, a couple of men from personnel approach an officer on the street, they surround him and not saying much, just, 'wait right here.' Well, my mind's in a whirl—'what the hell is this all about?' so I mean, whatever I said just might have been said and forgotten."

Kimbro was charged with two counts of bribery, once for each of the alleged acceptances of money, one count of extortion and another count of attempted extortion.

If convicted, he faces a possible long prison term and loss of all pension and other police privileges. His partner, Ernest L. Carr, was questioned, but has not been implicated or charged with any offense.

California Mayor Lauded For Action

LOS ANGELES—Mayor Bowron of this city was lauded last week by the Elks Civil Liberties league and the Community Political Action Council for his precedent-setting appointment of a Negro to the Board of Police Commissioners.

Simultaneously, the two groups requested the mayor to appoint additional Negro commissioners on the Board of Water and Power and on the Harbor Commissions.

Colonel Kelly
Washington Post

Col. Edward J. Kelly became head of the Metropolitan Police following a congressional investigation that exposed gross inefficiency, poor administration and a shocking lack of morale in the department. It is a great credit to his memory that he overcame many of the deficiencies of the force and gave the District a reasonably effective law enforcement system. *Washington, D.C.*

One of Colonel Kelly's first acts was to surround himself with the most capable men in the department. The Detective Bureau, in which he had once made a notable record for super-sleuthing, was reorganized, with an enhancement of efficiency. While Colonel Kelly was criticized for subsequently making his nephew, Inspector Robert J. Barrett, head of this bureau, it appears to have functioned satisfactorily. Maj. Harvey G. Callahan, an efficient officer advanced to the post of assistant superintendent under Colonel Kelly, has since succeeded him as head of the department. *Fri 2-22-46*

Other reforms instituted by Colonel Kelly include the creation of the police crime laboratory and establishment of the Washington Police Academy, which has proved especially useful in teaching policemen new methods and preparing them for promotion. He obtained an act of Congress permitting him to establish the rank of corporal to eliminate confusion among privates working on a case in the absence of an officer of higher rank. He was more successful than his predecessors had been in inducing Congress to increase the size of the police force in line with the needs of this growing city.

Tightening up on discipline within the force, Colonel Kelly took special pains to put down third-degree methods. He was strict to the point of severity in dealing with policemen accused of brutality in handling persons suspected of violating the law. This was a notable contribution to better race relations in Washington, for the victims of brutal police tactics in the past have usually been Negroes. Colonel Kelly also insisted on advancing Negro policemen on the basis of merit and was instrumental in minimizing racial prejudice within the department. Capped by these achievements, his life of public service entitles him to a place of distinction on the list of District officials who have earned the high regard of Washingtonians.

J. Edgar Hoover --- Foe of People's Rights

The Worker New York, N.Y.

America's Spy Chief Has Long Record

Of Persecution of Workers' Organizations

By Art Shields *Sun. 10-13-46*

J. Edgar Hoover has as narrow an outlook as Heinrich Himmler, whom he so much resembles.

The FBI Chief's conversation revolves around "the Reds" and himself.

Men who have had the unpleasant experience of spending an evening with Hoover at one of his favorite night clubs in Washington and New York say that no kindly concern about the one-third and more of the people who are ill fed, ill clothed and ill housed ever rises to his lips.

No vision of millions of empty close ties between the nightshirtists meat platters ever comes between and the German-American Bund. the man, who has just absolved the packers of conspiracy, and his steak.

Hoover's outbursts against "Communists," "radicals," "fellow travelers," "phony liberals," and "false preachments of civil liberty," have reached a new crescendo in the last couple weeks.

There is no doubt Hoover would like to follow up these outbursts with another series of violent raids such as he led in 1916 and 1920 when he was special assistant to Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer.

His Nazi-like speeches before the American Legion convention and elsewhere are intended to ready the American people for suppressive acts.

These speeches, incidentally, are prepared by a group of some 30 press agents (figures from the late Sen. George Norris of Nebraska), who are paid by the same public funds that finance the FBI spy master.

America's chief spy master uses his immense power to protect monopolists, lynchers and fascists, and to hound trade unionists, Communists and everyone who works towards a better world for the masses of the people.

I saw Hoover's agents acting like accessories after the fact in the case of the quadruple Georgia lynching last summer. The trial that led to the planters who murdered George Dorsey and Ralph Malcolm, two Negro sharecroppers in Walton County, and their wives, was too wide for any honest cop to miss it. But miss it the FBI did.

Georgia's Ku Klux Klan meanwhile was enjoying complete immunity from Hoover, although there was evidence connecting the kluxers with the lynching and Gov. Ellis Arnall was reporting

Two Bureau of Investigation agents since have made affidavits about the Department's aid to the framers.

Palmer himself has testified Hoover directed the arrest of 6,000 workers during the terrible "Red Raids" of Jan. 2, 1920. So flimsy was the evidence against them that little more than 300 were ever deported, and Federal Judge Anderson scored the raiders for their cruelty and lawlessness.

Hundreds of men and women were herded into tiny rooms in Omaha, Detroit, Boston and elsewhere, without sanitary facilities or food. And men and women were paraded in chains on the streets by the sadistic Mr. Hoover.

Hoover ran the Bureau of Investigation during the mucky Ohio Gang days as assistant bureau chief. *The Worker*

As under-study to detective William J. Burns, the bureau's chief, he helped break the railroad shopmen's strike in 1922, and stood by while liquor permits and pardons were peddled in the Department of Justice building. *New York, N.Y.*

And when the lid of Teapot Dome blew off Hoover came to the defense of the crooks during the U. S. Senate investigation into the frauds. His firing of a witness who testified for Sen. Walsh of Montana and the other probers is a matter of record. *Sun. 10-13-46*

Burns' secretary, Mrs. Duckstein, had testified that the graft broker, Jess Smith, did "confidential" business for Daugherty in the department's office.

Hoover fired her next day.

This followed crude rifling of the office of the elder Sen. Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin, militant foe of the gang, by FBI agents.

Nevertheless Hoover lasted. Big monopolists wanted Hoover, and he was made FBI chief when Burns had to get out.

Hoover's budget runs to some thirty million dollars annually now. His thousands of agents are busy tapping wires and stooling in progressive organizations, while Hoover admits ordinary crime conditions get worse.

The FBI is reaction's spearhead against labor and anti-fascism.

Who can forget how Hoover's men smashed in the doors of 12 friends

of the Spanish people in Detroit and Chicago on Feb. 6, 1940, parading them in handcuffs through the streets, and releasing them at last regretfully under mass pressure.

As for strikebreaking, the following case is typical: At Ducktown, Tenn., in the spring of 1940 the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union was appealing to Hoover to stop violence by the employers and cops. Hoover wouldn't act until a power line was bombed. Then—

"The FBI arrived in full force," reports a survey, "... arrested 22 strikers, held them incommunicado for six days, third-degreed them, wrung 'confessions' out of five men, which were subsequently repudiated. . . . The strike was lost. President Reid Robinson charged the FBI with breaking the men's attempt to better themselves."

Hoover also uses the FBI to screen democratic individuals out of government service.

His power is growing from administration to administration. His dossiers of fact and fiction on millions of Americans continue to expand and his bureau budgets keep rising.

He is even more dangerous to democracy than publicized fascists like Bilbo.

The time has come for progressive American people to demand a clean-up of the political police.

Pensacola Names Negro Detectives

PENSACOLA, Fla. — The necessity for Negro policemen and detectives in this city was virtually admitted this week by law authorities who realize the inability of white officers to obtain certain types of information from Negro groups and sections.

Two Negro detectives have been hired for a period of two months, it was announced this week by authorities.

These two special detectives will work with police for the next two months to ferret out venereal disease cases and will work strictly among Negroes. *Sat. 4-6-46*

The employment of two Negroes, even temporarily, is considered significant in view of the fact that it marked the first time Pensacola has ever employed Negroes in any type of police work.

JOSEPH VALDEZ SLAIN; CORA LEE STANLY CONFESSES

KEY WEST, Fla. — The shooting which occurred shortly after midnight Friday in which Joseph Valdez, 48, Key West colored policeman, was slain is just another foolish, blundering step made by a thoughtless woman as a protection for her loved one. *6-1-46*

Jose, as a policeman, believed in performing his duty, his means of enforcing the law were not at all times understood. He used the methods he saw fit. In most cases they were beneficial to all city policeman, as far back as it can be recalled, would give drunks a break and order them home immediately or else. Valdez did likewise, in protecting the couple, he assisted them home. It was here that he met his death. *L.A. Calif.*

Joseph Valdez was the father of four children. Two boys and two girls. — By Archibald Pinder, Miami (Fla.) Times.

Miami Fla. Herald
Sept. 1, 1946

Negro Police Plan Program

Today will mark the second anniversary of the organization of the negro police force, branch of the Miami police department, and it will be celebrated at a program in Mt. Zion Baptist church, N. W. Third ave. and Ninth st., at 3 p. m.

When organized on Sept. 1, 1942, there were six negroes on the force. There now are 19, with four white officers in general charge. These are Sgt. Raymond Tanner and acting sergeant J. T. Teller, G. E. Allen and H. T. Kendall.

The negro police maintain three shifts, the two day shifts, from 8

to 4 p. m. and from 4 p. m. to midnight, patrol the negro section in pairs, by foot. The night shift, from midnight to 8 a. m., covers the beats in pairs, but the police use bicycles and wear black shirts, instead of the regulation white of Miami police.

Negro Police

Editor The Herald: I read where West Palm Beach sees in an application filed by a negro for civil service examination, for a job on the police force, a threatening problem — if not a headache — for the local authorities. Why so? This city (Cocoa) has had a negro policeman on its force for several months now who keeps order, in the colored district and it has apparently worked out very satisfactorily with both the colored people and the local police force.

D. HART,
Cocoa, Fla.

Bolita Ring Called Threat To Miami Negro Policemen

By LUTHER VOLTZ,
Herald Staff Writer

A charge that a bolita ring is attempting to disband Miami's negro police force was made Wednesday before the Miami city commission.

The assertion and a call for a grand jury investigation was made by Assistant City Attorney Frank Parson. It exploded like a bombshell in the almost empty chamber after Commissioner R. C. Gardner had finished reading two letters.

Gardner revealed he had written State Attorney Glenn C. Mincer asking a grand jury inquiry on justification of a \$10,000 bond which he understood had been posted by the city on behalf of Richard Whitney, negro policeman who has been bound over on a first degree murder charge.

Gardner also read a copy of a letter to City Attorney J. W. Watson, jr., asking an opinion on legality of the city posting such a bond.

After he had concluded, Mayor Perrine Palmer, jr., asked the opinion of Parson on legality of the bond posting.

The assistant city attorney did not answer the question, but turned to Gardner and asserted:

"Mr. Gardner, I'm in favor of your letter to Mincer. But you should add a P.S. asking the grand jury to look into an organized campaign on the part of bolita operators to dispense with the negro police force."

Parson declined to elaborate.

Detective Sgt. Ray Tanner, head of the negro police force, denied that the bond had been posted by the city.

He said it had been put up by the All Florida Surety Co., headed by Tommy Langan. No premium was charged Whitney, Tanner said, "because of a larger number of losses saved bonding companies by the negro police force in locating persons jumping bond."

MIAMI'S FIRST COLORED POLICEMAN FOUND SLAIN

MIAMI — John Milledge, Miami's first colored policeman, was shot and killed last Friday night. A \$500 reward is offered for the assailant. *Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-16-46*

Miami's first Negro policeman killed

MIAMI, Fla. — John Milledge, 48, among the first five Negro policemen appointed here (1944), was killed last week when an unknown assailant shot him from ambush while he was guarding the gate at a high school football game. A \$1,000 reward has been posted for the gunman's capture. *Sat. 11-16-46*

Council of Churches Proposes Negro Policemen in All Cities

James - Dispatch
Richmond, Va.

The appointment of Negro policemen in all cities throughout the State was endorsed unanimously in a resolution adopted yesterday by the executive committee of the Virginia Council of Churches, which commended Norfolk "for the progressive action it had taken in the addition of six uniformed Negro policemen."

Relief Support Asked

In asking the Protestant churches in Virginia to support the United Church Relief program, the executive committee commended the relief work of the United Nations carried on through UNRRA and urged the support of the program by church people, but added:

"However, UNRRA, by international agreement, cannot give relief to our former enemies. Because we are Christians, we cannot draw the line between allies and enemies when it comes to the relief of human suffering, including the woes of little children."

Also on the agreement list of the executive committee was a resolution, calling for the "establishing of a great Christian university in Japan by gifts from American Christians, which grew out of a suggestion by the Rev. John A. MacLean, of Richmond."

Clinics Approved

The committee also agreed to the proposed plan or the establishment of "race relations clinics" in line with the program set up by the Federal Council of Churches. The matter of recommending the abolition of the poll tax threatened to take the form of a resolution, but after several long minutes the committee decided to ignore the issue for the time being and instead to remind churchmen of the need to vote.

The adopted resolution came out like this: "If churchmen are interested in the determination of what their standards shall be, it is obviously important that they vote; and to vote, it is necessary that they qualify. To qualify in Virginia, they must register and pay their poll taxes. It is their duty to inform themselves concerning the requirements to qualify and to exercise this civic right and meet their civic responsibility."

As to the means of bettering the financial setup of the council, which one member described as "not in the best condition," it was agreed that personal solicitations are the only answer, and the following resolution was adopted:

"Be it resolved that the financial policy of the council be to approach denominational organizations, individual churches and individuals in support of the council's budget."

It was suggested that the secretaries of the council appoint a lay committee to make person-to-person solicitations through the mail. And, in turn, each member of the committee is to choose at least 25 persons who would be

nize the vital role to be played by our police department in carrying out our determination to guarantee to all of our citizens full and equal participation in every phase of our community life."



See Trend Toward Negro Policemen In South: Will New Orleans Follow?

The lack of Negro policemen has always been one of the South's most badly felt needs. For long years after the Civil War few were appointed. In the past decade, bitter memories dulled, an ever-increasing number of young colored men are finding their way into blue suits and brass buttons. Progressive Texas cities probably have the largest number. Virginia is the most recent state to follow the trend and recognize the worth of appointing Negro police. Last year Norfolk appointed its first colored officers, in the past few months their number has been increased to six. At least two other Virginia cities have followed, or are trying to follow, suit. New Orleans, its mayor and citizens, would do well to examine these recent appointments with an eye to similar additions to its own force.

Last November the first Negroes were appointed to the police force of Norfolk. They were H. G. Case and T. D. Weaver. In January of this year William Louis and Vernon Cooke were put on and in March H. T. Tucker and William H. Cleaves were given their badges. Weaver has been cited for his brave action in attempting to apprehend an armed

holdup man. It happened on a bus and, although, because of the close quarters, Weaver could not draw his gun, he jumped the man and grappled with him. A panicky bus driver, who drove off, with Weaver still on the bus, as soon as the bandit ran, prevented a capture.

Louis and Cooke, the March appointees, patrol in pair. They have an average record of 75 arrests per month. Louis is a veteran with three years of service as a Navy shore patrolman. Cooke, too, is a veteran and has attended college.

Tucker and Cleaves, the most recent recipients of badges, are both college graduates. Tucker was employed as a policeman at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Cleaves is an ex-insurance agent.

Two other Virginia cities have followed the example of Norfolk. Newport News has appointed Clarence E. Small, veteran of three years Navy shore patrol duty on the west coast and in Hawaii. In Portsmouth Wayman T. Lewis, a college graduate, has passed the civil service and physical examinations and is waiting to be appointed. Citizens of Portsmouth, incidentally, have been trying for years to have a colored policeman appointed but have been unsuccessful, mainly because no eligible man could be found who wanted to be a policeman.

The little town of Aboskie, N. C., with its tongue in its cheek, has also appointed a Negro policeman. Abner L. Sessoms, Jr., 43, was sworn in by the town mayor who instructed him in his police duties. He will patrol the colored section of town only and may arrest a white person only if he is assisting a white patrolman.

Looking over the record of the Virginia policemen, the Council of Churches of that state has unanimously adopted a resolution calling for more Negroes on the force. The council praised the action of Norfolk officials and said, "The use of Negro policemen has been found effective in the combating of delinquency and promoting good will and understanding in the area of race relations."

With a new administration just taking its first bold, yet slightly wobbly steps, no better time could be found for the extension of this trend to New Orleans. So many things point to the timeliness and necessity of such a step; the post war upsurge in crime, the many qualified men (particularly those with military police or shore patrol experience), and especially the recent appointments by Mayor Morrison to the police force administration.

Atlanta Veterans Demonstrate for Police Jobs



More than 300 veterans of World War II are shown as they staged a demonstration in front of the Atlanta City Hall in a demand for the appointment of policemen. The veterans marched to the City Hall carrying placards, one of which points out that "105,000 colored citizens rate at least one policeman." Unlike neighboring Florida, no Georgia city has employed colored peace officers.

CROWD DEMANDS NEGRO OFFICERS

Birmingham Age Herald - Wednesday

ATLANTA, March 4 — (AP) — A crowd of about 200 Negroes "demonstrated" today in front of Atlanta's modernistic City Hall.

They asked for Negro policemen in the Negro districts of Atlanta. The banners said:

"The 110,000 Negroes of Atlanta deserve at least one Negro policeman."

The Negroes marched, single file, around the City Hall block, their leader shouting, "Give us Negroes a square deal, we need one."

In front of the towering City Hall, the procession paused and several of the spokesmen stated their demands.

A crowd of white persons, perhaps as large as the crowd of Negroes, had gathered in front of the City Hall also. Policemen mingled in the crowd.

A tense moment occurred when some hecklers in the crowd of white people began shouting at the Negro speakers:

"You're Communists!" "If you want Negro policemen, go on up Nawth where you can git 'em."

The speaker shot back:

"No, we're not Communists. We're Americans, demonstrating in the American way. Give us Negro policemen in Negro sections, to

stop police brutality and injustice, and you'll find less crime."

"The dead and wounded Negro soldiers have the right to ask for Negro policemen. Are we human beings or are we outcasts and untouchables?"

"Hitler tried his way, and it wouldn't work. America is no stronger than it's weakest link, and that weak link is the racial minority."

Among the demonstrators were a sprinkling of service men in blue and khaki.

Negro Police Sought. 50 More Police In City Hall March

Between 150 and 200 Negroes responded yesterday to an appeal of an organization terming itself the United Negro veterans and its Woman's Auxiliary to appear at the city hall to seek employment of Negro policemen to police Ne-

gro districts exclusively. The group had placards expressing this desire and insisting on action on the petition. One called attention to the fact that the 105,000 Negro residents of Atlanta believe they are entitled to representation on the police force.

After parading in front of the city hall, hearing speeches from several of the leaders, they withdrew, but no action was taken at the council session because the formal petition making the request is still in possession of city council's police committee which has not yet taken action on it.

City Announces Daily World Openings For Atlanta, Ga.

50 More Police

Application time for the order for 50 additional officers of the Atlanta Police Force closes Saturday, November 9, according to announcement by Carl Sutherland, director of the City Personnel Department. Some 100 men, many of them war veterans, had filed for the positions over the weekend.

After application times closes, written examinations will be held for the \$192 per month jobs. A police training school will be given new policemen when they report for duty.

Requirements for applicants are as follows:

Age: 23-35. Must be a legal resident of Atlanta for two years, and must be a graduate of a high school or the equivalent. In addition to meeting the department's rigid physical examination, the aspirants must be of good moral character.



Associated Press Wirephoto.

SURROUNDED—Chicago police arrest a picket near the W. A. Jones Foundry and Machine Company plant after pickets allegedly refused to let an automobile enter the plant. **Calls Photo 'Deliberate'**

Attempt To Incite Race Hate

I am taking the liberty of forwarding the enclosed newspaper photo which you, too, must have noted, to call to your attention the deliberate attempt to incite hatred. (Editor's note: Photo shows four Negro policemen restraining a white picket at the strike-bound W. A. Jones Foundry & Machine Co., 4401 W. Roosevelt Rd.) Of course, I have no connection with the Daily News and can not say for certain that there was such an idea behind this, but it does seem strange that of all the policemen around, it should have been left to the three Negro policemen to do the dirty work of dragging a white man to the patrol wagon.

I happen to have been born into the white race. But this does not impair my fairness in the least, nor can I summon up any prejudice for people other than white. I resent this picture very much and I hope that you do something about it, or at least look into the true intent of its publication. As a Jew, I know the bitter taste of discrimination and consequences of the misconstruction of facts that incite fools to fury.—L. R. Ott, Chicago, Ill. 3-9-46 Sat. 146

Induct Deas As Only U.S. Negro Police Captain

Mixed Staff Of 170
Under Command Of
Chicago Officer

Chicago made the only
Negro police captain in the
country this week.

He is 59-year old, astute
and active Capt. Harry B.
Deas.

Deas, a former packing house
worker, took command of the 100-
000-populated Stanton Avenue dis-
trict with a mixed staff of 170 of-
ficers.

The husky policeman has hacked
a hazardous career and a safe
home out of the tough tenderloin
neighborhood where he has lived
and worked for 30 years.

"When I came into this station
30 years ago you couldn't drive a
truck through the streets without
having it stopped," he says.
"Thieves were thick as flies. It's
still bad but it's heaven compared
to the old days."

Prejudice From Parents

In a city with 7,000 policemen,
only 160 of whom are Negroes,
Deas directs the work of 134 white
and 40 colored officers and police-
women.

"Race prejudice," says Deas who
has organized a campaign to com-
bat juvenile delinquency, "is
picked up by kids from their par-
ents. A kid can grow up to be a
Bilbo just by hearing his folks
call Italians 'Dagos,' Jews 'Sheen-
ies' and Irishmen 'Shanty-Irish.'"
South Carolina-born Deas says
he carefully instructs his mixed
crew to skip race labels when re-
ferring to criminals.

As to the good of having Negro
policemen in his Dixie home state,
he says under the present set-up
they would be worse than useless.
"If they can only lock up col-
ored men that'll encourage white
men to be lawless. A puppet po-
liceman is worse than no police-
man at all."

"We didn't have any Al Capones
in our district," says Deas. "But
we had plenty of Negro bandits
who were worse than Capone." During
his first days in Stanton Avenue
station Deas worked with the fa-

mous Squad Car No. 1313, regarded
as the busiest one in the world.

The veteran officer is hotly op-
posed to unionization of the police
force. "Two bosses would be
worse than one," he says. He con-
tends that a police union would
"create discord."

His advice to his friends who
might tangle with the law is "in
and tell it like it is . . . don't
put nothing to it." Deas attributes
his rise to the top ranks of law en-
forcement to "hard working and
by not getting personal" with his
superiors.

Questioned about recurrent
waves of "police brutality" the
captain explained gingerly that
many officers have an "inferiority
complex."

"Hoodlums nowadays take ad-
vantage of the good treatment they
get from officers," he says. "A po-
liceman is likely to encounter five
innocent people before he finds the
guilty one. By the time he reaches
that one he's liable to have an
inferiority complex and handle
him too-carefully."

Son In Germany

"The 'inferiority complex,'" Dea
admitted, soon wears off.

A member of the board of di-
rectors of the Wabash Avenue
Young Men's Christian Association,
the new chief lives with his wife
Eva, at 4533 Prairie ave.

Only drawback to his success,
he says, is that his son, Milton,
lieutenant with the 761st tank bat-
talion, now occupying Germany,
has not been promoted.

"We expected to get our promo-
tions together," says Deas who be-
comes the second Negro police cap-
tain in Chicago's history. He suc-
ceeds former Capt. John Scott who
resigned from his post in 1943.



CAPTAIN: Harry B. Deas, for 31 years a member of the Chicago police department a week ago was appointed captain, and became the highest ranking Negro police official in the country. Captain Deas, assigned to the Fourth District police station, has been acting captain since 1943 when he supplanted Captain John T. Scott, who was the first Negro ever to serve as captain on a metropolitan police department. This is one of Captain Deas' first picture since his promotion.

Capt. Deas' Wife 'Thrilled' At Husband's Promotion

"I'M THRILLED BEYOND WORDS," exclaimed Mrs. Eva Deas of 4533 Prairie, when asked how she felt about her husband, Capt. Harry B. Deas, becoming the only Negro captain of the Chicago police force. "I think my husband has contributed much to the police force," she continued. "His efforts at combatting juvenile delinquency have been untiring length not only her husband and are being rewarded. He deserves the promotion he received." lieutenant serving with the 761st Tank Battalion in Germany. Attired in a pale blue blouse with a grey wool skirt and blue leather pumps, Mrs. Deas very graciously received this reporter in her reception room, amid numerous baskets of flowers and congratulatory telegrams received from both races. She discussed at Captain and Mrs. Deas have

resided for 16 years at their Prairie avenue address. Mrs. Deas was reluctant to speak of herself as her favorite topic of conversation is her family. However this reporter found that her main interest, outside of her family is her home. Her hobby is knitting and she enjoys good plays and movies. Mrs. Deas was born and educated in Boston. With her family she came to Chicago 20 years ago and she has been a resident here since that time.

Life Is Not All Uniforms And Felons For Nation's Only Negro Police Captain

4-13-46



Chicago Defender

The insignia of a Captain of Police adorn the shoulders of Capt. Harry B. Deas as he raises his hand to take the oath of office from James E. McSweeney, secretary of Chicago Police Department (left). South Carolina-born, Deas thus becomes the second Negro police officer of that rank in Chicago and the only one in the nation at the present time. Though he commands a force of 174 officers, 40 of them Negroes, (center) Captain Deas is not above helping with the household chores in his pleasant home at 4533 Prairie ave. (Right) Thoughts of Department routine may be occupying his mind as he dons an apron to do the dishes. His attractive wife, Eva, lends a hand on the dish towel.—Chicago Defender photos by Scott Tyler. *Chicago, Ill.*

STOP A RIOT NOW

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Here in Chicago last week another here the atrocity took place when an inter-laxity and considerable unconcern racial group of young people, profes-when it has come to protecting the lives sional workers at the Catholic Church's or property of the Negro people.

Friendship House, were brutally as- In this case for instance, only one of saulted by a band of race-crazed whites the gang was arrested, and though the while strolling leisurely home from the police deny it, they came near arresting beach. a Negro victim though he had been

The gang which assaulted them was beaten unmercifully. not composed of hoodlums. According Sometime ago the Defender pointed to description they were well dressed this police laxity out to a member of men. *Sat. 7-27-46* the Mayor's Committee on Human Re-

This is important in so far that it lations, suggesting that its profes- indicates the type of individual who is sional staff spend considerable time on participating in these attacks. For too police education relative to handling long responsible authorities have at- these minor racial clashes. tempted to underestimate their serious- One thing we must remember. In a ness by attributing them to an irre-city like Chicago a minority can be sponsible hoodlum element. But this goaded to rash action if it feels that is not true. constituted law authorities will not pro-

Recent clashes indicate they are part tect it against the forces of terror. of a systematic pattern of terrorism in- And regardless of the outcome, in- spired and organized under the evil- evitable loss of life and destruction of direction of various sub rosa organiza- property are the result. tions led by such nationally known hate- Chicago police should be well in- mongers as Gerald L. K. Smith. formed on the history of past racial

Nearly every city and town of size disturbances. If they were, they would whether North or South has had its be especially sensitive to any racial

clash in the area of beaches, for it was an incident of this sort which set off the brutal riot of 1919.

This summer it might be well if police were doubled in tension areas for the city is in the throes of a tremendous social readjustment just as it was in that post-war summer 17 years ago.

Decent coordination NOW between the Mayor's committee and the police can avoid a later tragedy.

Negro Fingerprint Expert Retires Chicago, Ill. Sat. After 22 Years

We are certain that such action
would be for the good of all."

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia. — Efficiency transcended race last week as both Negro and whites commended Virgil Powell, only Negro serving on the local police force under civil service, upon his retirement from 22 years of service here.

Joining the police department on August 16, 1924, Powell served in the fingerprint department for the last 13 years and was in charge of his department upon retirement.

Powell is recognized as the author of the "single fingerprint system," which makes identification possible from even a single latent print found at the scene of a crime.

Ordinary fingerprint files necessitate comparison of innumerable sets of prints on file, tediously checked with prints at the scene. With the Powell system, accurate matchings can be made immediately.

Powell is also recognized as the framer of a "modus operandi file," an aid in identifying criminals. Powell's file shows how a criminal operates on a job and conveniently narrows down the number of known criminals who should be suspected.

When questioned as to the attitudes of whites arrested by him Powell said, "There is absolutely no enmity from any person I ever arrested."

Louisiana Veterans Endorse Police For Negro Community

NEW ORLEANS, La. — (SNS) — The Louisiana Veterans Organization, a newly formed inter-racial group of World War II veterans vigorously endorsed the appointment of Negro policemen at a meeting last week in the Good Citizens Mutual Benefit Association Auditorium.

Deputy Commander Vallery Ferdinand and Executive Secretary Earl D. Mitchell stressed the importance of Negro police in reducing juvenile crime.

In a recent letter to the mayor the organization said:

"The current crime wave in New Orleans has grown so acute that citizens live are almost constantly in danger. We feel that the need for Negro policemen is badly felt at this time. Recently a number of Negroes passed the city civil service examinations and qualified for the police force. These men have met all requirements. We respectfully request that you disregard past precedents and recommend some of these men for appointment.

OFFICER HOLMES**RETIRES FROM*****The Plaindealer***
POLICE DEPT.

After 23 years and 1 month of active duty in Kansas City, ~~Kan-~~ sas, Patrolman Elliot Holmes, 703 Winona will lay aside his badge, club and gun and take his fishing rod and flee to the cool and shade to try his luck at catching fish rather than law violators. Officer Holmes' retirement was granted by the City Commissioners and will become effective Monday April 1.

Friday - 3-29-46
Officer Holmes stated that he had enjoyed working as a lawman for the past 23 years and that he had made a contribution which is a credit to the police department and his race. For nine years, he walked a beat on James street



Kansas City, Kansas

(commonly known as the bottoms). In spite of the fact that the bottoms are often referred to as the toughest beat in town for a police officer to walk, Officer Holmes reports that he never had any narrow escapes with desperadoes or gunmen.

3-29-46
He is married and has a son, Wesley, living in Los Angeles. Also a Great Grand Son, Freddie Holmes resides with the family. He is a member of the Trinity AME church and a Veteran of the Spanish American War.

Police, Fire Departments Again to Ask More Funds

The Board of Aldermen, which earlier declined to appropriate funds to increase the Police and Fire Departments' manpower by 62 by the end of the fiscal year, June 30, will be asked for \$25,000 to hire additional men, it was decided at a meeting yesterday between Mayor E. Leland Taylor, Safety Director Joseph A. Murphy and the departmental chiefs.

The \$25,000 would not provide for the 62 increase even on a staggered system of hiring until the end of the fiscal year. According to the budget estimate which the aldermen turned down, the 62 positions would have cost a total of \$49,264 by the end of the fiscal year even by bringing on the additional policemen and firemen in groups, the last group during the last three months of the fiscal year.

72 Men Claimed Needed.

The conferees yesterday declared the departments need 72 men for normal strength. They said there were 41 vacancies in the Fire Department and 31 in the Police Department. At present there are 18 unfilled police jobs which money is available. The budget provides for 419 men and only 401 are employed.

It will cost more to operate the Police Department on the district basis, to which it will revert January 15, than on the present "centralized" basis if the same actual patrol force is maintained as now. This is because it takes manpower to operate the station houses. The Wilson Report, on the basis of which the department is now operating, computed that approximately 30 men were being utilized on such operations whose services could be saved and applied elsewhere under the centralized system.

Policeman Added Yesterday.

However, since that time, cruising patrol wagons have been added to the force, so patrol drivers and guards no longer need be stationed at the district stations.

One policeman was added to the force yesterday, a policeman with a unique record. As he was sworn into the department in which he served before going into the Army, Patrolman Robert L. Kilgore, 31, Negro, 622 E. Burnett, marked the third time he had served under the command of Safety Director Joseph A. Murphy. Kilgore was a technical sergeant in the Army and served under Murphy's command at Selfridge Field, Mich. and at Godman Field, Fort Knox.

Patrolman Dismissed; Another Is Arraigned

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky. Wed. 8-7-46

Patrolman Ermon Ernspeker, Parkway Place, was dismissed from the force yesterday and Patrolman Page Hemphill, 55, Negro, of 1784 W. Ormsby, was arraigned in Police Court on a drunken-driving charge.

Safety Director Joseph A. Murphy dismissed Ernspeker for conducting unbecoming an officer and unnecessary firing of a pistol in making an arrest. Dismissal was recommended by Police Chief Carl E. Heustis.

Heustis said he would also recommend dismissal of Hemphill if found guilty of the drunken-driving charge which resulted from a minor accident in the 1600 block Gallagher Monday night. The case was continued to Saturday by Judge Pro Tem Guy C. Shearer.

Followed Negroes to Cafe.

Ernspeker, off duty and in plain clothes, arrested four Negroes at a cafe at 36th and Woodland Sunday night. He alleged they had nearly caused a traffic accident earlier at 32d and Southern. He went home, got his pistol, followed them to the cafe and called police before making an arrest.

Officers responding to his call heard shots inside the place, and investigation established that the patrolman fired his pistol into the floor. As he placed the Negroes in a patrol he told a fellow officer to hold his gun. Then he slapped one of the Negroes across the mouth and kicked him, a digest of police accounts of the incident showed.

Officers Feared Gun Play.

Traffic Patrolmen Joe Dean and Paul Humphrey said they were forced to let Hemphill drive his automobile from the accident scene to his home "to avoid gun-play." The officers said he refused to let them take him home and insisted there would be "trouble" if they attempted to stop him from driving.

The officers said Hemphill, off duty and in civilian clothes, had

let another man, Tanner Martin, 31, Negro, of 918 W. Walnut, drive his car. The two men were "staggering around and arguing" when the officers arrived. They said Hemphill was armed. Martin was charged with drunkenness in a public place.

Records in Heustis' office show Hemphill has been fined three times for drunkenness. He has been on the force 23 years.

The Discharge of Negro Officers

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
The Committee of Fifteen, composed of representatives of the colored denominational group, during the past few months made a careful study of the discharge of five colored officers and a colored policewoman, Mrs. Ray. Members of the committee sat in on the hearing of the police officers and they heard every bit of the evidence against those men. Taking into consideration the character of the evidence introduced, the committee can see no justification whatever for the discharge of those men. The committee likewise looked into the matter of the discharge of Mrs. Ray, policewoman, and the statements made in regard to her do not seem to the committee to hold any justification for the discharge of this woman of high character and efficiency.

While the members of the committee do not wish to criticize the constituted authorities, we do have a feeling that there is something back of these cases that has never come to the surface, and we cannot escape the conclusion that the action in these cases reflects an attitude either of opposition to colored officers or indifference. We find that the colored people of the city have felt very deeply the apparent injustice that was done to these officers and still are not satisfied with the disposition of these cases. We conferred with at least one of the officers involved and these men seem to have a fear of telling all the facts of the case and we feel that if these men had told all that they know in regard to this matter, it would not seem to be the great injustice that it now appears to be.

F. D. FLOYD, Chairman
Louisville, Sept. 11-24, Committee of Fifteen.

44 1946

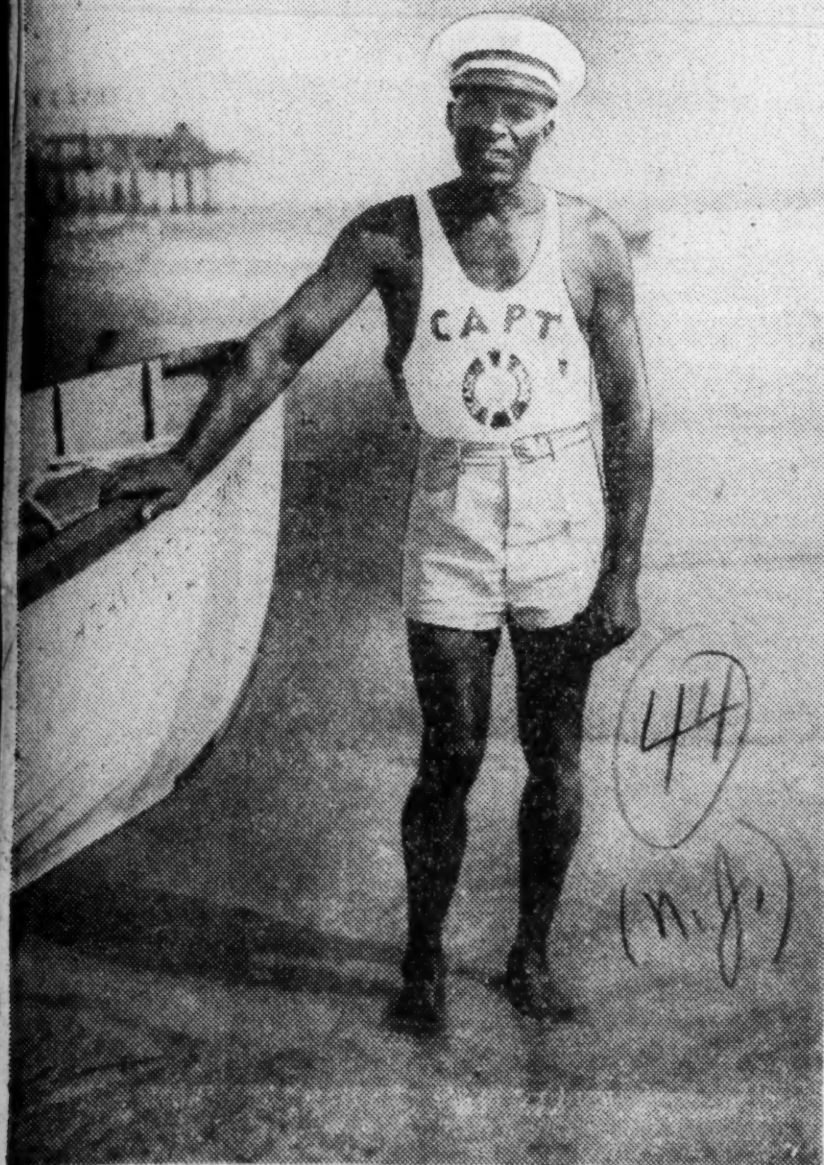
John Henry *Dependable*
Fifty white kids in Riverdale,
Md. just out of Washington or-
ganized a Junior Police Corps. Now
this idea, celebrated all over the
nation as a curb to juvenile de-
linquency, was originated by a
colored D.C. cop, Oliver Cowan.
The Riverdale Mayor and some
parents said they didn't want their
kids in anything supervised by a
colored cop. Some other parents
said it's a grand thing. The kids
said: "What's all the fuss. We want
to stick by Officer Cowan." *Chicago*

Policemen (Maryland)

Veteran Policeman Atlantic City's New Beach Captain

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 8-17-46



Captain William Albany, newly-appointed captain of Atlantic City's world-famous Beach Patrol. He works out of the Missouri Avenue station. In 22 years on the beach, he has averaged 150 rescues per season. In the past, however, all beach captains have been white. Familiar scene on the beach is first-aid. This station is under the supervision of Captain Albany. E. R. Washington, Howard University medical student, administers to Miss Harriet Fitzgerald. Looking on are Miss Margo Clayton and Patrolman William Winkler.

Benjamin Wallace, Patrolman

(From The New York Herald Tribune)

HARLEM'S "Big Ben," the terror of muggers, died yesterday of wounds he received when he exchanged shots last Wednesday with a Negro he had tried to question in a Lenox Avenue grill. Benjamin Wallace came to New York from Charleston, S. C., when he was twenty-two years old. He had been a member of Manhattan's police force since 1928. He had received eight citations for distinguished service.

Six feet five inches tall, weighing 280 pounds, Patrolman Wallace had been described as "calm, sure and deadly." That he possessed all of these qualities he had shown on many dangerous occasions. And on such an occasion, when he killed his assailant, he met the bullet by which he died.

The Negro on the police force, it can be said, has proved his worth before Benjamin Wallace accomplished so fine a record. But this patrolman's death in the performance of his duty highlights this worth again. There may be brief and precarious rejoicing in certain mugging circles of Harlem where "Big Ben" brought fear and was a sizable symbol of the law's native power. But north and south of the West 135th Street Station, where Wallace served so long, an entire city, we believe, can justifiably grieve.

NEGRO POLICEMAN KILLED!

New York.—(C)—The first New York policeman was in action this year is Patrolman Benjamin Wallace who was wounded twice in an exchange of shots with a gunman who was killed instantly.

"A mighty good cop in every way," exclaimed Captain Gerard Littlefield in describing the eight times honored patrolman. "He served under me the three and a half years I've been at this precinct and he'd been at this house since he came in the force in 1928. All the business men on the avenue thought the world of him."

Over six feet and weighing 280 pounds, Wallace killed four people in line of duty. Griffith, who wounded him, was the fourth person Wallace killed. He was investigating a complaint in the back room of a tavern nashing an automatic. As he entered the room the gunman opened fire and the slugs hit Wallace in the chest. Still he fired at his assailant and killed him.

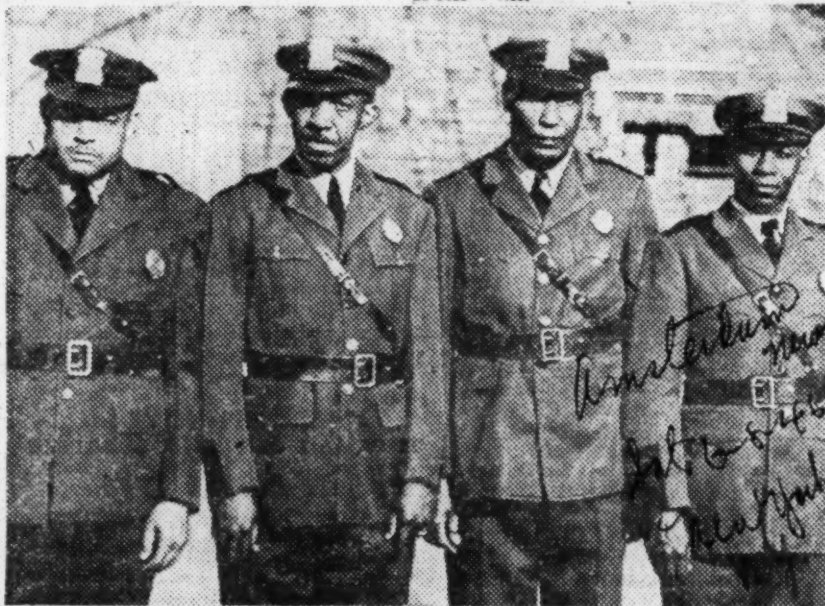
**New York Patrolman
Gets Posthumous Award**
NEW YORK—Patrolman Ben-

jamin Wallace was one of the four posthumously honored as "New York's finest" Monday, when the Police Department cited him for meritorious duty at the top of the list of 443 to be honored.

Fatally wounded, Jan. 2, 1946 when he was approaching to question a known gunman, Wallace drew his revolver after he had been shot twice, and killed his assailant. He died in a hospital on Jan. 8. *Sat. 5-23-46*

Harlem Patrolman**Receives Valor Award**

NEW YORK—The Walter Scott medal for valor was presented to Harlem Patrolman Joseph E. Mitchell by Mayor William O'Dwyer here last week for bravery in arresting four armed men last July. Mitchell, of the 28th Precinct in Harlem, made the arrest in the face of threats by a large crowd, which attempted to take his prisoners from him.

**ANOTHER FIRST:**

Last Sunday afternoon at the Polo Grounds in the double-header between the New York Cubans and the Black Yankees, was the first time in the history of local major league ball parks that Negro special policemen were on hand to perform police duties on the premises. The above four, members of the Special Policemen and Floormen Association who were on the job were: Euert Thorne, Herbert Davy, Erma M. Pender and Ray Lewis.—Photo by Chick Solomon.

N.Y. Policeman

*The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.*

**CLYDE R. BUTLER**

who was sworn in as a member of the N.Y. police force last week. He is the son of Mrs. Nannie L. Butler of Colonial Beach, Va., and an Army veteran who served in Sat. India. *10-5-46*

New Patrolman In Training Course

Photo shows City Detectives Ernest E. Jones, left, and Nathan Baker, right, instructing a new patrolman, W. C. Barr, 10 South Brauer, in an important phase of training for all bona fide officers of the Oklahoma City Police force.

This particular course is in Method of Firing Bullets into the Standard Recovery Box. Tests are run on suspected guns, the bullet recovered in the box and comparisons made with the crime bullet taken at the crime scene. Bullet markings studied under a specially constructed microscope are as tell-tale as a human fingerprint.

The local training school is nationally recognized as a well-planned course of study patterned much after the FBI school. Detectives Jones and Baker are veteran members of the city force. There are three other Negro detectives and six uniformed patrolmen on the city force.

Portland Leaders *Defender* Hail New Policeman *Chicago, Ill.*

PORTLAND—Civic leaders in Portland last week expressed satisfaction with the appointment of Charles Duke to the regular police force in an open letter to the chief of police.

Dr. DeNorval Unthank and Edwin C. Berry, officials of the Portland Urban League, praised Duke for his outstanding record as a soldier, and his work as a temporary policeman. They said his appointment was a progressive step in law enforcement which was long overdue. *Sat. 12-28-46*

Dr. Unthank and Berry added that they hoped the appointment was indicative of a new police policy, and not just a token move. They said it was especially important, since the record of police brutality in the Negro community was especially high.

Chief Davis Endorses Move For Police Elsewhere In The State

The Daily World *Atlanta, Ga.* *Fri. 10-4-46*

Two Colored Police On Duty In Summerton, S. C.

By JOHN H. McCRAY

SUMMERTON, S. C.— Two colored officers, one with more than four years of service, are employed by this town, police chief Travis Davis told me Monday afternoon.

The men are Dave Lawson, 60, and 55-year-old Ladson "Babe" Stukes. Lawson's tenure, chief Davis said, "is a little over four years" and Stukes was hired "about six weeks ago." The officers serve on Saturdays "from early morning until midnight," wear regulation police uniforms, carry clubs and guns. Working the colored sections they, with chief Davis, constitute the local police force. A sheriff's deputy, assigned here by the sheriff's office, is the only other officer.

ARREST ONLY COLORED

While officers Lawson and Stukes serve only on Saturdays, chief Davis said, they are authorized to effect arrests at anytime and are often on duty on holidays or other occasions when large contingencies of citizens are in town.

When they find it necessary to arrest a white offender, chief Davis called. "Wedon't do this to disrespect our colored men," chief Davis said, "but there might be trouble if we didn't. You know how some people are about some things."

SOUGHT "TO BE FAIR"

Officer Lawson was hired "shortly after I came to the force a little over four years ago," chief Davis told me. "It was about this time of year—maybe a little earlier. You know how it is when a lot of people get hold of a lot of money. Well, after they sell crops a lot of of the colored people hang around. Money and likker float and you usually have a little trouble.

"We talked about the situation in the colored section and they (presumably town officials) thought whatever was done ought to be done so that the colored people felt we didn't want to take advantage of them. Then, they asked me if I

added, "and give my men a good write up. They deserve every word o it."

PROUD OF OFFICERS

A little later I talked with several people on Summerton streets and as certain that all were proud of the officers. There was not one word of complaint for their treatment of these people; nor against the chief himself for the matter. All thought Chie Davis was a "nice man" who had been a great help to many of them.

Corporate Summerton, located in Clarendon county--21 miles south of Sumter and 10 miles west of Manning--has a population of 958 people. The metropolitan area, however has 2,601 people, 2,284 of whom are colored.

NEGROES APPOINTED TO CHARLOTTE POLICE SERVICE

Charlotte, Aug. 2.—(AP) Police Chief Frank N. Littlejohn announced the appointment of two negroes to the Charlotte police force with full civil service status today, shortly after a negro veterans' organization had disclosed plans to seek federal action to enforce such appointments.

The Negro Veterans Welfare association called a mass meeting for Sunday to launch a fund raising campaign for prosecution of federal action against the city council, the city civil service commission, and the police department for alleged "depriving of certain negro veterans of their civil privileges as citizens in not appointing them a fullfledged policemen on the local police force".

Littlejohn said he had received the names of five applicants from the approved civil service eligibility list, of which three were those of negroes. He decided last week, he said, to appoint two of the negroes but had held up action pending conferences with members of council.

Charlotte has had negro policemen for several years but they have been classified as special officers without civil service standing.

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The News and Courier
Charlotte, S. C.
Sat. 8-3-46

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The Negro Veterans Welfare association called a mass meeting for Sunday to launch a fund raising campaign for prosecution of federal action against the city council, the city civil service commission, and the police department for alleged "depriving of certain negro veterans of their civil privileges as citizens in not appointing them a fullfledged policemen on the local police force".

Littlejohn said he had received the names of five applicants from the approved civil service eligibility list, of which three were those of negroes. He decided last week, he said, to appoint two of the negroes but had held up action pending conferences with members of council.

Charlotte has had negro policemen for several years but they have been classified as special officers without civil service standing.

mind having a colored man in the colored section. I told them no, that it didn't make any difference with me. All I wanted was that he'd do his duty."

Chief Davis continued: "This fellow Lawson lives near St. Paul (three miles south) and had been a constable or deputy over there for several years. So I guess he was the first one they thought about and he was hired. His work was all right and about two months ago, they took on Stukes."

Chief Davis said the only reason the men aren't on a full time basis is that the town doesn't have the money, he himself being the only full time officer. "But even at that," he went on to say, "with our little money we are the only town using colored officers in the State." The chief was somewhat disappointed when I told him that there was also an officer at Clover, but brightened up a bit when he learned this officer was hired about two years after Lawson came to the Summerton force.

Asked if officers Lawson and Stukes were giving satisfactory service, chief Davis shot back without hesitation, "If they weren't good we wouldn't have them." He added the two had almost obliterated entirely minor fracas, cutting and fighting scrapes formerly existent in some sections.

Replying to my question as to his recommendations for use of colored officers in other State communities, chief Davis said: "I don't see why all places don't use them. We found a colored officer is a great help to our enforcement of law. You see," he continued, "a colored officer knows more about his people than a white one and gets better cooperation. At least that's how it is here."

"Can I quote you on that, chief?" I asked.

"I don't see why you can't," he answered. "I wish you would," he

Two Help Enforce Law in South Carolina Town

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 10-19-46

SUMMERTON, S.C.—Two officers, one with four years' service, are employed by the police department here, Travis Davis, chief of the department, announced recently.

The men, David Lawson and Ladson (Babe) Stukes, 60 and 55 years old respectively, patrol colored sections with Davis, make up the entire local force. A sheriff's deputy stationed here is hired by the county.

A Third at Clover

The employment of these two men raises the number used in South Carolina towns with an all-white government, to three. At Clover, the third officer has been in uniform for more than two years.

As in other Southern towns and cities where employed, the officers are without power to arrest whites, Davis said, "We do it to keep down trouble. You know how some people use the smallest chance to start ill-feeling."

Conditions Better

Davis, highly respected and well-liked, sees no reason why more officers can't be used in Southern communities which have separate schools, churches and businesses, so they have a right and privilege to help enforce the law.

Davis said the normal quota of fights and petty incidents common to the sections patrolled by him and his associates have almost disappeared entirely.

Two Negro Police Officers Serve Small S.C. Town

SUMMERTON, S.C.—(ANP)—Two Negro police officers and the chief of police make up the complete force of this town of 2,601 residents of whom 2,284 are Negroes.

Dave Lawson, 60, and Ladson "Babe" Stukes, 55, serve only from early morning to midnight Saturdays as the force of Chief of Police Travis Davis. Lawson has served four years, Stukes six weeks. They wear regulation uniforms, carry police clubs and guns, but they patrol only the Negro section of town and may not arrest whites.

Davis said he meant no disrespect by this, but thought it worked out to everybody's satisfaction. Praising highly the work of the men, he pointed out that disorder in their neighborhoods, once flagrant, has almost entirely disappeared. He advocated widespread use of Negro officers in the South.

Two Negroes Serve Summerton As Police On Saturday Nights

Summerton, Oct. 10.—(AP)—Two negro police officers are employed by this town of 1,000 people and Chief Travis Davis says, "I don't see why all towns don't use them."

Davis is the one-man force here for six days of each week, but on Saturdays he has the assistance of two negro officers who patrol the negro section from early morning until midnight.

They wear police uniforms and carry regulation police revolvers and clubs in policing the community's 2,284 negroes in its 2,600 population metropolitan area.

The negro officers are Dave Lalson, 60, who was the first one employed four years ago, and Ladson Stukes, 55, added to the force several weeks ago.

Davis said the use of a negro policeman had "almost obliterated minor fracasces, cutting and fighting scrapes that were general previously. If we (the town) had enough money, we'd hire them full-time."

Davis said that about two years ago the town of Clover in York county added a negro to its police force, but that as far as he knew no other South Carolina cities employed negro policemen.

Summerton Finds Negroes Do Well As Policemen

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44 1946

Policemen (Tennessee)

OBJECTS TO NEGRO COP

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (ANP) — A Negro policeman, Joe Guess, had difficulty arresting a white truck driver last week during a minor traffic incident. The driver objected to having a "n—" arrest him. The police judge backed Officer Guess by fining the man \$10.

El Paso gets its first Negro policeman *Calif.*
 EL PASO, Tex. — Four Negro patrolmen will soon be sworn in here, making the first time Negroes have been part of the El Paso police force, according to chief of police L. T. Raby. The new officers, all recommended by five local Negro pastors, will cover preponderantly Negro districts.

William Stevenson, War Hero, Dean Of Houston Negro Police

The Call Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 12-27-46

By TED WILLIAMS

HOUSTON, Texas.—No city in the southland is more proud of its "men in blue" than the great metropolis within a metropolis, the Negro citizenry of Houston. The "men in blue" are the five men that make up the colored Americans on the city police force.

As long as modern day Negroes of Houston can remember there has always been a Negro on the police force. Every since Ned Jones was appointed a police early in this century, Negroes have been an integral part of the law enforcement elements of the city.

Dean of the present day crop of Negro peace officers is William Stevenson, a World war I hero, who joined the force June 1, 1926. Fearless and competent, Officer Stevenson is well liked and respected by the Negro and white citizens as well as the members of the police force. The underworld has learned the hard way that to tackle Stevenson is bad medicine.

Houston's Negro police, although greatly understaffed, have made records that not only they can be proud of but that Hous-

ton itself can beat its chest vigorously. At present there are only five Negroes on the staff of the police department. Efforts by Negro citizens are underway to have that number increased and while Negro officers have been used mainly as patrolmen and assignment officers, a movement is now on to press the demands to have Negro officers placed in the homicide, burglary and theft departments as well as Negro police women in the crime prevention bureau.

Two Officers Appointed

Officer Stevenson, along with Ed Jordan, were appointed at a time when there was only one other Negro policeman, famed and popular, Dave Burney. Jordan is reported to have resigned because of bad health shortly after a bloody shooting spree in which Officer Stevenson was wounded. The ill-fated shooting occurred in 1927, less than a year after the two new officers were appointed. Officer Stevenson, in relating the incident, said he and Jordan were walking their beat on West Dallas, the main fare of Fourth Ward, at that time the dominant ward where Negroes lived. A man sought them out and told them that a man was threatening to shoot his cousin in a house on Howard St. In those days there were no radios that sent speeding patrol cars to the scene of a reported crime. These two officers commanded a driver of a car to hurry them to the scene of the reported crime. On arriving, Officer Stevenson related that they got out of the car and ordered the driver to continue in order to avoid any injury to him.

The man in question, standing beneath a tree with a gun, was spotted by the officers. They ordered him to surrender his gun, which he did, but unseen by the officers was a woman, who stepped out from behind the tree and started shooting. Officer Stevenson fell, wounded in the chest.

It took more than the bullet from a gun of an unsuspecting woman to stop William Stevenson, who took all that 200 German armed with 10 pieces of artillery had to offer in a blazing battle in France in 1918.

Wins Croix de Guerre

His part in that battle earned him the Croix de Guerre from the French army with this citation: "Cpl. William Stevenson, on the 20th of September, 1918, was a volunteer for reconnoitering between lines. He went resolutely to the assault of the enemy's post, superior in number and who defended themselves with many machine guns. Through his courage and his initiative he was able to force back this post. In inflicting losses on the enemy and allowing the advance of his company." The medal and citation were presented in person to Stevenson by French General Rondeau. *Fri. 12-27-46*

Following Stevenson's release from the army, the following article, under a two column head, appeared in the Houston Post: "Plunging across 250 yards of 'No Man's Land' while his comrades were falling all around him in the face of terrific machine gun fire, bleeding from a half dozen wounds, and finally squelching the effectiveness of 10 of the German pieces after a 'close grips' struggle, in which 190 out of a party of 200 of the enemy were killed, won the Croix de Guerre for Corporal William Stevenson. He was one of the 15 survivors of 59 men who volunteered to take the 'nest' and one of the four decorated for the feat. In addition, he was awarded one palm with the cross, denoting extraordinary bravery under fire."

Highly Respected

Quoting Stevenson, the article continued: "We had hardly got into stride before the Germans opened on us. I'll never forget that dash. My pals were stumbling and falling on all sides, but blood and wounds were forgotten by us. We crept under a hand grenade barrage and then made our best fight."

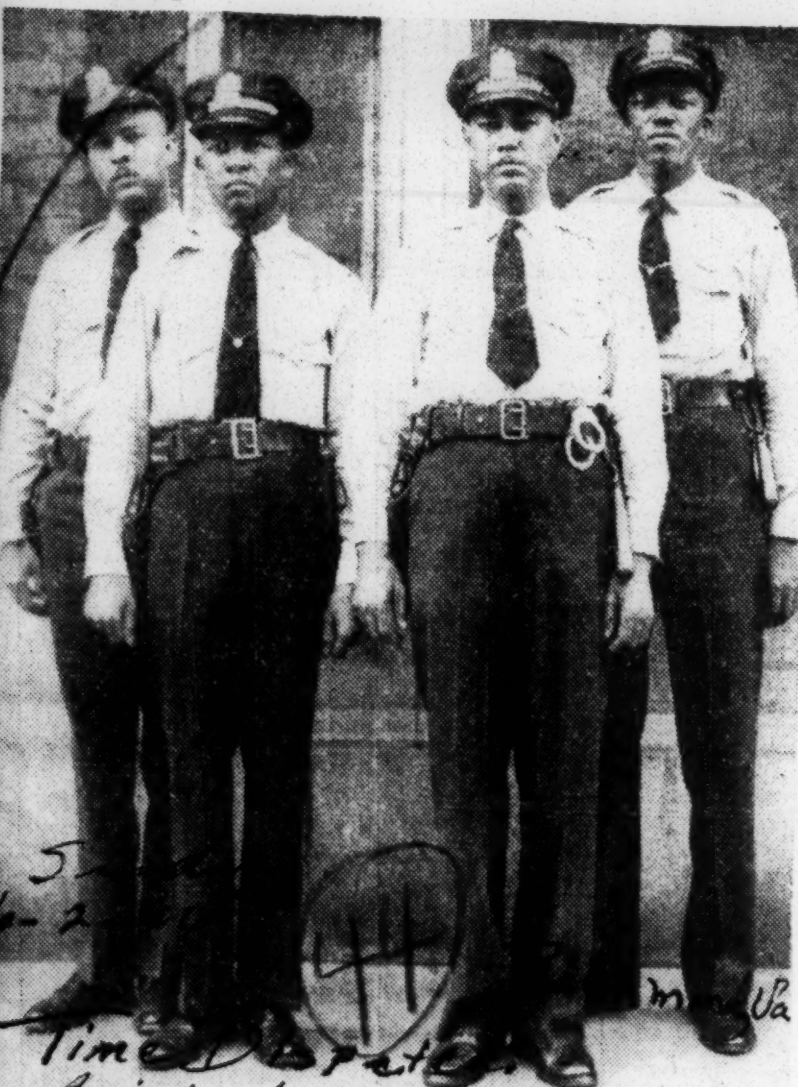
"Out of my platoon of 59 men, 15 of us came out all right and the rest were killed or seriously wounded. The French platoon that worked with us, didn't suffer as heavily."

Officers Stevenson and his wife, Mrs. Blanche Stevenson, who has been his constant companion throughout the years, live in their

lovely home on Schwartz where they are highly respected by their neighbors and the community at large.



WILLIAM STEVENSON



NEGRO POLICE IN UNIFORM—Richmond's first four Negro policemen donned their uniforms yesterday and began patrolling their newly assigned "beats" in the so-called "Jackson Ward" section. Shown outside Second Police Station shortly before beginning their duties, they are: (Front row) Officers Howard T. Braxton (left) and John W. Vann; (rear) Officers Frank S. Randolph (left) and Doctor P. Day.

**New Patrolman
Commended For
Brave Action**

NORFOLK—Patrolman T. D. Weaver, one of six colored policemen employed recently by this city, was commended on Saturday, April 13 by Detective Lieut. C. J. Staylor for his brave efforts in attempting to catch an armed bus bandit.

The gunman escaped after a scuffle marked by gunplay.

ACTION CITED

In citing Officer Weaver's courageous action, Lt. Staylor said: "It is extremely unfortunate that the culprit escaped, but very few men would have had

the nerve to grab a loaded gun and struggle with the bandit in such an awkward position." The stick-up was made while Patrolman Weaver was aboard a local bus. The bandit approached the vehicle, operated by Herbert L. Sutherland, 1716 Debreer avenue as he stopped in the 900 block of Rugby street to take on a passenger. The man did not enter the bus but thrust a revolver at the driver from the doorway, according to an official report. *Set. 4-30-66*

OFFICER'S COURAGE

Seated on the front seat, Officer Weaver reached across the bar and grabbed the bandit's gun. Due to the fact that he was struggling with the gunman through a space between the side of the bus and the horizontal bar, Weaver's hold on the gun was broken. During the scuffle,

Policemen (Virginia)

It was reported, one shot was fired.

Then, before Officer Weaver could draw his gun, the bandit covered the policeman with his own revolver and proceeded to



THOMAS WEAVER

rob the bus operator, who, along with five other passengers, was lying prone on the floor.

DRIVER DELAYED CHASE

The bandit then leaped off the bus and ran. Sutherland quickly drove away from the scene. In the meantime Weaver was pleading with the driver to stop the bus and open the rear door. The vehicle had moved approximately 10 yards before it was finally halted.

Weaver stated that he chased the gunman, firing four shots at the fleeing culprit, but the man had gained headway in the delay and managed to escape.

This hold-up was the 86th armed robbery during the current year.

Negro Police To Assume 'Beats' Today

Readman in Time
Richmond's first four Negro policemen will go into uniform and onto established "beats" today following a month of training and undercover work, Police Chief E. H. Organ announced yesterday.

At the same time, Chief Organ announced the names of the men, sworn in a month ago, and disclosed that two of the patrolmen are college graduates and one a former Army first lieutenant with a long overseas service record.

The patrolmen are:

Howard T. Braxton, 28, 1100 the Second and Leigh Streets area. Hickory St.; Doctor Pleas Day, Captain Duling said the territory 32, 1422 West Leigh St.; John W. will be comparatively small at Vann, 31, 635 North Eighth St., the beginning, until the new men and Frank S. Randolph, 27, 1700 are "broken in to their work." Brookfield St. Most of the officers' work will

Officer Randolph, who was a first lieutenant in the ninety-second Infantry Division, is a graduate of Virginia Union University with an AB degree. He served at one time as boys' director of the Indiana branch, YMCA, at Toledo, Ohio, and at the time of his appointment to the local police force was boys' director at the Juvenile Detention Home here.

Most of the officers' work will be at night, the captain said. The recruits will work in two teams of two men each. One will begin work at 3 P. M. and continue on duty until 11 P. M., when it will be relieved by the second team, which will patrol the streets until 7 A. M.

The two teams will change these watches between themselves every week, Captain Duling continued.

Four Negroes Will Become Police Officers

Training Scheduled To Begin Today

Four Negroes, who will become the first members of their race to serve on Richmond's police force, probably will do undercover work as plainclothesmen before they get into their blue uniforms next month.

The four will be sworn in as trainees today and are officially scheduled to spend the next month learning the routine of police work. *Net 5-1-46*
- Yesterday afternoon, however, Major E. H. Organ, chief of police, refused to release the names of the men, saying that "they may be used in special investigations, and if we gave out their names people would be able to find out what we're trying to do."

The four were selected from among 12 applicants, officials disclosed, and were twice screened to determine their fitness for duty.

Administration of the oath will take place at a ceremony which will be attended by James C. Anthony, director of the Department of Public Safety, Chief Organ and Captain Dan W. Duling, head of the police personnel supervision section.

Four-Month Task

The ceremony will climax four months of work by the department to give Negroes representation on the force. The department's goal at present is to have eight Negroes in uniform. Officials were silent yesterday, however, as to when the other four will be added.

The Department of Public Safety worked with a committee of six prominent local Negroes in putting the plan into effect.

It was disclosed yesterday that each applicant was screened first by the committee. Those thought eligible then were sent on to the Police Department which also examined their fitness.

Officials declined to give any idea as to when the new officers

Braxton and John W. Vann, two of ABC license to sell beer, 400 bottles of the four Negro policemen recently of which were found in the premises added to the Richmond force, re-uses. *Lat - 6-25-14*
received high praise from Captain Maude Garnes, 36, was fined \$150
Dan W. Duling, department head, and costs on conviction of maintain-
last week for their active work in a common nuisance; Louise
In arrests and conviction of a quarrelsome Harvey, 39, was fined \$100 and costs
of reported ABC law violators, on similar charges; Edward Har-
Braxton and Vann brought about \$52, fined \$100 for unlawful
police court convictions for the four, sale of whisky; and Blanche Car-
after it was found that the ter, 21, fined \$100 for "aiding and
night club they operated had no abetting unlawful sale of beer."

A breaking-in period on beats and in patrol cars officially will end their preparatory work. The Negroes will be graded and paid on the same basis as are the white officers, Mr. Anthony has emphasized.

RICHMOND'S NEGRO

POLICE PRAISED

RICHMUND. (ANP)—Howard T.

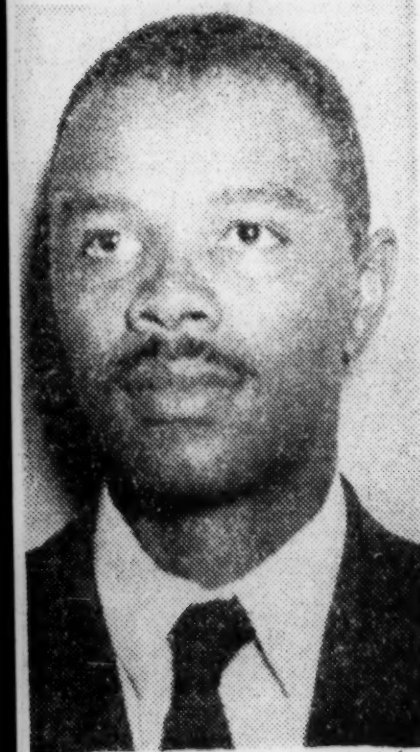
will begin such special work as able to deal effectively with problems that may be planned for them. Captain lems of their own race. The "Jack-O. D. Garton, chief of detectives, son Ward" section is noted for its said, however, that he has not high crime rate. *Jul 5-1-46*
learned if any of the men would be Training of the men will be expected to be ex-acting. They will study FBI texts, and undergo target practice at the Mosque, study the care and handling of firearms and other mechanical equipment and be required to learn large sections of the Richmond City Code and the Code of Virginia.

Two Negro Men Are Added To Police Force

Roanoke, Va., Times
June 16, 1946



Lonnie A. Caldwell



Woodrow Wilson Gaitor

Two Negroes have been appointed to the police department, effective today but, with two white officers, will attend a 14-day training school, which opens Monday at Lee Junior high school, before going on active patrol duty.

The Negroes, veterans of World War II, are: Woodrow Wilson Gaitor, 27, of 230 Wells avenue, N. W. and Lonnie Alfred Caldwell, 26, of 51 Gilmer avenue, N. W. White appointees, also veterans of

the last war, are: William Clyde Stewart, 22, of 1330 Lafayette boulevard, Villa Heights; and Bill Francis Berry, 21, of 821 Fifth street, S. E. Such opposition can easily be overcome, it is pointed out.

Appointment of the Negro officers, which is in line with policies adopted in Norfolk and Richmond, is the result of repeated requests from leading Negro citizens that their race be given recognition in law enforcement activities. Maj. J. F. Ingoldsby, superintendent of police, said.

First Employed on Richmond Force

RICHMOND.—The first non-white policemen ever to serve on the Richmond police force are scheduled to get their uniforms Saturday, Chief of Police E. H. Organ informed the Richmond AFRO Monday, but refused to reveal the number.

Inability to state the exact number who would receive their uniforms Saturday was due, Chief Organ said, to the fact that "we are having a little trouble in obtaining uniforms for them" because of the acute clothing shortage.

Eight officers have been selected to break the heretofore "thick ice," that has kept other than white men out of the municipal police department. Chief Organ, skeptical about the "experiment" at first, is now enthusiastic about the venture.

The employment of colored policemen and firemen here has been talked and written about for a number of years, but nothing concrete was actually done about the matter until this year. The action followed an AFRO "scoop" that set Richmond on its ear.

Story Shook Richmond and sent reporters scurrying with er and yon in search of "info" originated during a luncheon meeting of the Leigh Street Y Business and Professional Men's Council in Slaughter's Hotel Annex.

The AFRO's story quoted Major James P. Anthony, director of public safety, as stating that he planned to appoint eight colored policemen by Sept. 1.

It was reprinted by the dailies and a series of moves that followed in rapid succession culminated in the appointments.

Firemen to Be Sought Although no move toward appointment in the city fire department has been made as yet, this action is expected to follow logically after the new policemen prove their worth. Little opposition, if any, is expected.

Should any opposition be encountered, it will not come from top city officials, according to

First 4 of 8 Policemen Assigned to City Beats

RICHMOND.—History was made here, last Saturday, when the first four non-white patrolmen began pounding their beats in Richmond as members of the local police force. Much credit for their appointment is due to efforts of Major James C. Anthony, director of public safety.

While civic-minded citizens crusaded outside, Major Anthony, with the backing of Mayor Herbert, led the fight within the department and announced, Jan. 16, that eight officers would be appointed by Sept. 1.

Chief Announces Names

The names of the men, all of whom have undergone training while doing undercover work, were announced Saturday by Chief of Police E. H. Organ, who said two of them are college graduates.

They are Frank S. Randolph, 27, of 1700 Brookfield St.; Howard T. Braxton, 28, 1100 Hickory St.; John W. Vann, 31, 635 N. Eighth St., and Doctor P. Day, 32, 1422 W. Leigh St.

All of the new officers are veterans.

Randolph Union Grad

Officer Randolph, who served in the 92nd Division as a lieutenant, holds an A.B. degree from Union University and was, before he entered the Army, boys' work director at Indiana Ave. Y, Toledo, Ohio.

Officer Vann, who holds a B.S. degree from Virginia State College, served during the war with the Navy as a shipfitter, first class, then as a shore patrolman. He was an instructor at Virginia State College prior to entering the service.

Officer Braxton, who matriculated at Armstrong High School, served in the Army for slightly more than three years, having spent 21 months of that time overseas. He was a sergeant while in service.

Day Danville Native

Officer Day, a native of Danville, attended high school and served five years in the Army. Assigned to the European Theater of Operations, he rose to the rank of staff sergeant.

The training of these men was more extensive than that given to white officers, Dan W. Duling, personnel chief, said, because they will have to train others whose names would be announced later. Sworn in May 1

NEGRO POLICEMEN ASSIGNED BEATS

Told They Are Embarking on a New Adventure

Roanoke's first Negro policemen—Woodrow W. Gaitor and Lonnie A. Caldwell—were assigned beats yesterday by Major James F. Ingoldsby, superintendent of police, with advice to exercise proper judgment in enforcing the law among their own race.

Major Ingoldsby told the two Negro patrolmen, dressed in their new uniforms, that assignment of Negro officers to enforce the law among colored people is a "new experiment" in Roanoke and "you are embarking on a new adventure."

The two new officers were assigned to the department July 1 but were not placed on patrol duty until yesterday because their uniforms had not arrived. During the past three weeks they were assigned special duties in the department.

Both officers were assigned beats in the Negro section of town on the third relief. They recently completed the department's three-week training course along with 29 white officers.

Negro Police Officers

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Hopes for a few colored members on the city police force appear to have faded, according to the February 12 edition of The Times-Dispatch. All but four vacancies are to be filled by former policemen who are now in the armed forces.

Concerning these four, Chief Organ says that a list of 12 applicants, all whites, has been compiled and the four appointments will be made from that list. Why? Surely there are four colored veterans in Richmond who are qualified to be at least considered for the positions. 2-16-46

Chief Organ does make the statement that certain other Southern cities which he has investigated follow the Charlotte, N. C., plan under which Negro policemen are special officers and not regular members of the departments; but he himself fails to proffer any hope for even this somewhat inadequate arrangement. 2-16-46

MRS. J. C. CLARKE, JR.
Richmond.

Problems of the South:**Norfolk Hires****4 Negro Police**

Special Correspondent
New York, N.Y.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 5.—This Southern seaport has hired four Negro policemen in an experiment in interracial law enforcement. Police Chief John F. Woods reports everything is working out satisfactorily. PM

The Negroes are the first ever appointed to the Norfolk police force and among the few Negro policemen in the South.

Three of the Negroes are ex-servicemen. Two were named in November, 1945, and two in January. They were accepted only after close scrutiny and stiff physical and mental examinations. Each is entering the Police Dept. with the same rank as any other police rookie—patrolman, fourth class, with pay of \$175 a month. 2-5-46

H. C. Case, a high school graduate and ex-Marine, and T. D. Weaver, former Army MP, also a high school graduate, received their appointments in November. William Lewis, a former Navy shore patrolman in Norfolk and a high school graduate who attended musical school for one year, and Clarence Vernon Cooke, high school graduate and student of Virginia Union University for two years, received their appointments last month.

Case and Weaver have been assigned to the center of the Negro

business section, and have been working largely with members of their own race. So far no incident has been precipitated in arrests of white men. They have the full support of Chief Woods, who has praised their work on several occasions.

Woods said he is satisfied Lewis and Cooke will make good peace officers. He is using one of them for undercover work. 2-5-46

Norfolk, Va. Gets**Negro Policemen**

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City
NORFOLK, Va. (ANP)—Appointment last week of two Negro policemen here brings to four the number now serving on the force. The first ever named for that capacity in Norfolk, the four are proving very satisfactory, Police Chief John F. Woods, declares. Appointment of Negroes to the force began in November as "an experiment in interracial law enforcement." 2-16-46

Three of the men are ex-servicemen. All of them, entering the police dept., with the same rank as any new appointee, patrolman, fourth class, were accepted only after rigid physical and mental examination. They are: H. C. Case, ex-Marine; T. D. Weaver, former army MP; William Lewis, a former navy SP in Norfolk; and Clarence V. Cooke, former student at Virginia Union university.

Vernon Cooke**Passes Test****For Policeman**

The Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK.—Vernon Cooke, 901 Rugby street, is the latest Negro applicant for employment as patrolman in the Norfolk Police Department to pass all examinations and to be certified as eligible by the Norfolk Civil Service Commission.

Two men, Horace C. Case, 2817 Cobblestone avenue, and Thomas Weaver, 880 Memphis street, who were sworn in by City Manager Charles B. Borchland Wednesday, Nov. 7, became the first two Negro members of the city's police division. A third Negro, William Lewis of 2604 Liberia drive, has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as eligible for ap-

Policemen (Virginia)

pointment as patrolman, but has not yet been released from the armed forces. A number of white men who eventually will assume police duties are in the same category. 1-5-46

The commission is trying to work up a new class by Jan. 15, but has only 10 applicants so far. The response of eligible men has been very slow, it was said, especially in view of the fact that there are to be 40 additional patrolmen added to the force, effective Jan. 1.

Case and Weaver, like several newly appointed white policemen, are on duty but because of the inability of the city to procure material for making uniforms at present, they are working in civilian clothes. Both men, it is reported, have already made arrests. 2-5-46

Norfolk Gets Its Fourth**Negro Policeman**

Shure 2-14-46
Norfolk, Va. (ANP)—Appointment last week of two Negro policemen here brings to four the number now serving on the force. The first ever named for that capacity in Norfolk, the four are proving very satisfactory, Police Chief John F. Woods declares.

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Norfolk Gets Fourth**Negro Policeman**

The Call
Kansas City Mo.
NORFOLK, Va. (ANP)—Appointment last week of two Negro policemen here brings to four the number now serving on the force. The first ever named for that capacity in Norfolk, the four are proving very satisfactory, Po-

Negro Police**Prove Results****In Convictions**

Richmond, Va.
Times-Dispatch
2-16-46

Results of last month's undercover work by Richmond's new Negro police officers broke into the open yesterday as four Court defendants drew fines and court costs totaling more than \$480. John W. Vann, one of the new policemen, figured in all four cases.

Maude Garnes, Negro, 36, of the 400 block North First Street, was fined \$150 and costs on a charge that she "maintained a common nuisance" in the 300 block North Second Street. 6-7-46

Louise Harvey, Negro, 39, of the 2100 block Fendall Avenue, was convicted on the same charge and fined \$100 and costs.

Fines of \$100 and costs were exacted from Blanche Carter, Negro, 21, and Edward Harvey, Negro, 52, both of the 2100 block Fendall Avenue. The woman was accused of aiding and abetting the sale of two bottles of beer to Vann, and Harvey was charged with selling him a half-pint of whiskey and two bottles of beer.

The court was told that all four charges were filed after Vann, in plainclothes, acted against a downtown Negro club. Witnesses said the club had no ABC license but had more than 400 bottles of beer on hand. 6-7-46

A case against a fifth defendant, accused also of selling whisky, was continued to July 26 at the request of the Commonwealth's

lice Chief John F. Woods declares. Appointments of Negroes to the force began in November as "an experiment in interracial law enforcement." 2-16-46

The Use of Negro Policemen

Times-Dispatch
Do you believe that the majority of the citizens of Richmond are interested in seeing the Negro crime rate in our city reduced? The employment of Negro policemen in Southern cities is no longer an experiment. They are serving at present in 23 cities all over Dixieland. The reports from these cities are convincing.

The Mayor of Lexington, Ky., says: "Our chief of police tells me that crime has been curtailed in our Negro districts since we employed Negroes for police duty there." 2-16-46

Mayor C. H. Veale, of Tulsa, Okla., says: "Tulsa's experience with Negro policemen has been very fine. We have some very loyal and efficient Negro officers who take great pride in their work."

And City Manager R. W. Flack of Charlotte, N. C., says: "We have four Negro police officers who patrol our Negro sections. These men are the best of the Negro race in our city and were very carefully recommended and selected." 2-16-46

Negro policemen, naturally, understand Negro lawbreakers far better than white policemen, while their influence for the uplift of their wayward brothers could and would work wonders when qualified by the authority vouchsafed by the law. That old bugaboo about a Negro policeman arresting a white man is merely a

contemplated for Richmond. Since first Virginia city to do so. Other Virginia cities are now considering similar action. Richmond must not lag in this regard any longer. There is nothing new in the idea. It has been tried, as we say, in a score of Southern cities—Little Rock and Louisville, Winston-Salem and Knoxville, Houston and Galveston—and the results have been

75 pounds of veal, six pounds of potatoes, six pounds of chicken, six pounds of salt pork, six pounds of Western

way of toleration." In so far as that goes, however, it does not necessarily follow that a Negro policeman has to be given the authority to arrest a white person. Our Director of Public Safety has already proved himself a man of sound judgment and careful consideration. His recent Army service has qualified him to know when a man's a man and his announced plan to give preference in his selection of Negro policemen to those with World War II military police service is essentially sound. Richmond. JACK EDESON.

Negro Police for Richmond

Richmond, Va.
T IS greatly to be hoped that Mayor HERBERT will appoint several well-qualified, carefully trained Negroes of high character to the Richmond police force in the not distant future. Such action in Richmond is long overdue, since more than a score of Southern cities have had colored policemen for years, if not decades, and we have yet to find one whose officials do not regard these officers as valuable additions to the law enforcement machinery. 2-28-46

SAFETY DIRECTOR JAMES C. ANTHONY says the naming of eight Negro policemen in Richmond is expected to take place some time this year. He and the Mayor both state that the placement of Negro policemen, naturally, about 30 former white policemen who are still in the service will have to be settled first.

White chiefs of police in city after city have testified publicly to the good work done by their colored patrolmen. This is the testimony of officials in Raleigh and Charlotte, N. C., for example, who declare that Negro police-

men have made a distinct and valuable contribution toward better law enforcement in those cities, and that the crime rate has been lowered. Here, too, is the statement of San Antonio's police chief: by our force."

"We are very fortunate in having some very good Negro policemen, having assigned specifically to Negro neighborhoods. They have hoods, and this is the only plan ever a few months ago, and thus became the Galveston—and the results have been

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overwhelmingly successful. We take it that Richmond is certain to follow suit soon or late, and the sooner, the better.

Outlawing the Lash

IN MISSISSIPPI, as in Virginia, the law sanctions the use of the lash in prisons, and there, as here, a demand has arisen that this cruel form of punishment be abandoned. A member of the Mississippi Senate has introduced a bill to outlaw corporal punishment at the State Penitentiary.

According to the penitentiary superintendent, the lash is used sparingly in Mississippi. Judging from his remarks, we should say that flogging is inflicted upon prisoners less often and less severely there than in Virginia. The Mississippi law allows up to 15 lashes for major offenses against prison regulations. The superintendent says that the lash is not used very often, such punishment being limited to "major offenses like attempting to escape." Moreover, a prisoner rarely gets the limit of 15 lashes, according to this official; his estimate is that the average is five or six.

In Virginia, from all accounts, offending prisoners do not get off with so small a number of lashes. In the recent investigation of conditions at the State Farm, there was testimony—which apparently was not denied by prison officials—that in some instances prisoners received from 25 to 39 blows with the lash. This makes Mississippi's limit of 15 and average of five or six seem mild by comparison.

It seems probable also that prison floggings are more numerous in Virginia than in Mississippi, since there this punishment is restricted to major offenses, while here it is sometimes imposed in cases of minor infractions of discipline. Our prison officials have acknowledged, for example, that men have been flogged for refusing to work on the ground that they were sick, when a physician has pronounced them physically able to perform their tasks. Malingering deserves to be punished, but it is hardly a major offense.

We hope that both Mississippi and Virginia will outlaw the lash at the present legislative sessions. With DELEGATE CHARLES H. PHILLIPS, of Richmond, sponsoring a bill to that end, and with GOVERNOR TUCK including this subject in his legislative recommendations, there appears to be a good prospect that this reform will be enacted.

Uniformed Police Now On Duty In Norfolk; Six Patrolmen On Force



Four of Norfolk's six Negro policemen receive orders from Chief John F. Wood as they leave for their first assignments in the uniforms of Norfolk city police. The men are, left to right: Patrolman William Louis, Patrolman Vernon Cooke, Patrolman T. W. Weaver, and Patrolman H. C. Case. (Other Pictures and Story on Page 11).

Norfolk Adds Two More Negro Police

NORFOLK—Two more colored men were sworn in as Norfolk City policemen by Acting City Manager Henry H. George, 3rd, Wednesday morning, March 13, bringing the total number of Negro patrolmen on the local police force to six.

The two latest additions were H. T. Tucker, 34, 2711 Liberia drive, Roberts Park, and William H. Cleaves, 31, 2728 Woodlawn avenue.

Tucker, a native of Spartanburg, S. C., came to Norfolk in 1942, after having served as recreation director in his home city following his graduation from Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C. Prior to successfully passing the examination and being appointed to the Norfolk police force, he was employed as a policeman in the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Cleaves, a native of Washington, N. C., has lived in this city since 1935. He attended St. Emma's Academy, Rock Castle, Va., and Shaw University. Prior to being named to the police force, he was employed as an agent of the Norfolk District North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Both men are married, and

Cleaves is the father of one child. They have already begun active duty.

THE FIRST NAMED

The first Negroes to become Norfolk City policemen were H. G. Case and T. D. Weaver, who were sworn in on Nov. 7, 1945, by the then City Manager Charles B. Borland. The next two were William Louis and Vernon C. Cooke, who took the oath of office on Jan. 16, this year.

After considerable delay in delivery by the manufacturer in Philadelphia, uniforms for Officers Louis, Cooke, Case and Weaver, arrived this week, and the men donned the natty outfits Wednesday morning.

PATROL IN PAIRS

Louis and Cooke, who patrol in pair, made a total of 76 arrests during February and have a record of 65 for this month up until the middle of the week.

While Patrolman Louis hails from Chicago, he is married to a Norfolk girl, and makes his

home at 2714 Liberia drive. For approximately three years he was in the armed services, stationed in this city as a Naval Shore patrolman.

Cooke was in the service for nearly four years. He is a native of Norfolk, a graduate of Booker T. Washington High School, and for two years attended Norfolk Division of Virginia State College. He is married and resides on Schooley avenue, Liberty Park.

Negro Police Will Patrol Jackson Ward

Anthony Says Order Effective by May 1

Two Negroes will be appointed policemen either April 16 or May 1 and will be assigned to the area known as Jackson Ward, Safety Director Anthony said yesterday, and Police Chief Organ spent the afternoon interviewing 10 applicants for the positions.

Two of the applicants were photographed and fingerprinted at the Identification Bureau of the Police Department.

Director Anthony said the two Negroes will be the first of eight Negroes he plans to appoint this year as members of the Police Department. Whether he appoints them on April 16 or May 1 de-

pends upon how soon the two are selected, he said.

Both appointees will be ntmed on a probation basis, Mr. Anthony said, and will be discharged if their services are not satisfactory.

Full Police Powers

Mr. Anthony said the Negro policemen will be regular members of the department, with full police powers and equal standing with white policemen. They will be assigned to district captains and will work in Negro areas, he said, and as more Negro policemen are appointed they will be assigned to Negro districts in the various sections of the city.

Mr. Anthony said that veterans of World War II, between the ages of 27 and 35, will be given preference in making appointments, insofar as is possible. He said he was being assisted in the selection of candidates by a committee made up of Negro businessmen. The committee is composed of Roscoe C. Jackson, H. C. Terry, R. T. Bradshaw and C. L. Townes.

Mr. Anthony's announcement of his intention to appoint Negro policemen by May 1 followed adoption of a resolution by the Virginia Council of Churches on Tuesday in favor of the appointment of Negroes as members of police departments in all Virginia cities.

In the meantime, the vacant lieutenantancy in the Police Department was still unfilled. The vacancy was created by the demotion of former Lieutenant C. A. Nunnally to the rank of private. Officer Nunnally was given a

hearing in February before Chief Organ and his captains on charges of making derogatory remarks about Mr. Anthony following the Safety Director's announcement of his intention to appoint eight Negro policemen this year. The charges were dismissed at the request of Mayor Herbert, but Mr. Nunnally's demotion. It also was reported that Detective Sergeant E. A. Kelley will be promoted to the rank of lieutenant and will take over Lieutenant Butler's present duties.

It was reported yesterday that Lieutenant J. W. Butler, now attached to the Detective Bureau, will be sent to the First Police District to fill the vacancy caused

44 1946

Policemen (Virgin Islands)

GOV. HASTIE Tuesday sent the nomination of Capt. Dudley W. Stevenson, U. S. Army, a director of police for the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John in the Virgin Islands, to the Legislature. Capt. Stevenson is provost marshal and chief of security and intelligence at Lockburne Air Base near Columbus, Ohio. *Carmichael*

Wanna be a copper, lady?

An examination for prospective policewomen, in which women with war service, "get a break", was announced this week by the city Civil Service Commission.

Applications must be filed at Room 11, City Hall not later than five p.m. Wednesday, June 26, for the examination, which will be announced later. Starting pay for the lady gendarmes is \$240.00 per month with a graduated scale to \$290 after four years' service.

Ex-GIs of the female variety, however, start in at \$290, besides getting a 10-point credit in the written examination with full subsistence pay while attending the police training academy.

What the police department describes as "the exciting duties" of a policewoman include routine police patrol, crime prevention, investigation pertaining particularly to women and juveniles, custody of female prisoners, etc.

The department wants no 'weak sisters' on its force. Applicants must be between 23 and 31 years old, at least 5' 3" tall, weighing in proportion to their height. All must be high school graduates, in good physical condition, and free from disabling defects.

Toledo gets women police officers

TOLEDO — Two Negro women officers were appointed to the Toledo police department last week. They are Mrs. Nina H. Taylor and Miss Dorothy Gatliff, both ex-Wacs, who will serve on a temporary basis pending Civil Service examinations this July.

Policewoman fired

LOUISVILLE — Mrs. Amelia Ray, the only Negro woman on the Louisville police force, has been denied reinstatement after a year's leave of absence on charges that she obtained the leave under "false pretenses". Mrs. Ray, declaring she obtained leave last year to study at the University of Chicago but was unable to attend because of illness, has filed an appeal.

MILWAUKEE POLICEMAN IS A SPELLMAN GRADUATE

MILWAUKEE — When Miss Vernice Chenault was sworn in as a policewoman here last Friday she became the first Negro to receive such an appointment and will work in the Youth Aid Bureau. She is a graduate of Dunbar High, Mt. Sterling, Ky., Spelman College, and Atlanta School of Social Work.

NEW POLICE MATRON



Mrs. Helen Lett, 5220 23rd, was appointed police matron after successfully passing a Civil Service examination in February. She assumed her duties July 1 on the eighth floor of the Detroit Police Department. She is the mother of two children.

Mrs. H. Lett, First Race Police Matron

By FRANCES L. RYLAND

Mrs. Helen Lett, 29-year-old mother of two, 5220 23rd, was appointed the first colored police matron in Detroit last week. She successfully passed a written Civil Service examination which some 76 women took in February this year, and an oral examination which about 10 women took. Twenty of the first 76 women were colored. Mrs. Lett was the only colored in the last group of 10.

Mrs. Lett assumed her duties July 1. For a year the new police matron was a truancy officer at the George Washington Carver School in the Oakdale Gardens housing project. Prior to that time she worked at the Plymouth Motor

Car Co. for three years (during the war) as a machine operator.

New Duties

A tour of the building in which she will be working and an outline of her duties revealed that Mrs. Lett (and the other new police matron appointed at the same time) will book women prisoners, fingerprint them, take them to their cells, and bring prisoners out when visitors come. The last previous matron was appointed seven years ago.

Mrs. Lett studied pre-teaching at Wayne University and at Indiana State College. She is interested in special education dealing with physically-handicapped children. Her own children are Marvin, 10, and Phyllis, 7, both students at Columbian School. She is the wife of Russell Lett.

Bowling is her only hobby. She says most of her leisure time is devoted to her children.

Surprised By Appointment

"Surprised is the only way I can describe my reaction upon being notified that I had been appointed," says Mrs. Lett when interviewed by the Chronicle. "I really took the examination without much hope of being appointed, but I decided to take a chance, and I'm glad I did."

So ended a pleasant half-hour with a most unmatron-like matron.

On Amelia Ray's Dismissal

I am a former policewoman and worked with Amelia Ray for several months. I found her very courteous, efficient and capable. I remember when she was still in police school there was an article in The Courier-Journal giving her background and qualifications. Was she really fired because she had a leave of absence under false pretenses, as charged? What did Captain Kiefer mean when he said, "She had better let well enough alone?" Why did the Director of Safety appoint a Negro woman? Was she investigated before she was appointed? If not, why? If she was, has Colonel Heustis lost the report made by the investigator? Do the Chief of Police and Director of Safety always take the recommendation of a commanding officer? Could there have been a selfish motive for making a recommendation that she be "fired" from the force? Why doesn't the Chief of Police make an investigation of each officer discharged?

Has it ever occurred to the Director of Safety and Chief of Police that something might be wrong because so many women have come and gone from the Crime Prevention Bureau? What did Kiefer mean when he said in his statement to the newspaper that he wished more qualified women would apply? The qualifications of a policewoman are that she have a college education and social work background, yet Kiefer was always criticizing the policewomen, saying they were doing too much social work. Is it possible to do crime prevention work without doing social work? Is Kiefer in a position to evaluate the qualifications of a policewoman? What are the qualifications of the head of the Crime Prevention Bureau?

I have worked with several agencies in Louisville and they have Negroes working with Negro people. According to statistics, the Negro is a major police problem, which leaves a clear picture of what is needed. I know the colored officers can do better crime prevention work with their own people than a white woman can.

Is the taxpayers' money being efficiently spent in maintaining the bureau and are they who are in the Crime Prevention Bureau doing everything to combat delinquency and crime? IOLA VEACH, Louisville.

NEGRO OFFICERS GETTING RESULTS

Juvenile Delinquency Shows Marked Improvement

The juvenile delinquency problem among Roanoke's young Negroes has shown marked improvement since the placing of two Negro policemen on the Roanoke city police force, declared Dr. E. D. Downing, vice

president of the Roanoke commission on inter-racial cooperation, in an address before the commission at the Central YWCA last night. The officers' appearance in the Northeast and Northwest sections of the city, Dr. Downing declared, has been received well by citizens of those sections and many Negro citizens as well as white persons are hoping that the time is not far distant before five additional Negro officers are placed on the force in order that "round-the-clock" beats may be established.

In an address on suggestions that might help in the control and eradication of juvenile delinquency among

the Negroes in Roanoke, Dr. Downing also advocated the appointment of a Negro woman probation officer in the Roanoke juvenile and domestic relations court, the appointment of at least two Negro case workers in the Roanoke department of public welfare, and the development of additional resources for the problem children.

There is a definite need for recreational facilities, especially in the Northeast section of the Magic City, Dr. Downing declared. "The Southwest area is no longer considered the outstanding delinquent area so far as the Negroes are concerned."

Other Needs

Other needs include: facilities for instruction of industrial and vocational arts for those children who find it difficult to make schoolroom adjustments, board and foster home care for dependent and neglected children, and the establishment of a fund to provide underprivileged children with clothing, medical and dental care and summer camp experience.

In addition, the speaker said, some thought should be given to the reeducation of parents who have failed in their jobs of child rearing, the deplorable home situations that are now existing in the city, and the proper enforcement of local and state laws that have to do with children.

The advent of the two Negro policemen to the Roanoke police force, Dr. Downing declared, has meant that gambling on some of the main streets of the Negro section has decreased until now it is very infrequent. Conduct of the teen-age youngsters, who are advised by the policemen to get home at a decent hour has made for better all-round community cooperation, and the delinquency in all parts of the city has dropped off markedly.

He cited facts that showed that money is in this year's budget which would take care of the salaries of the five desired Negro police to be added to the staff, and he urged that steps be taken immediately by the proper authorities to increase the Negro policemen from two to seven.

**Local police dept.
wants women
intentions honorable**
Ind. 12-21-46

L. A. police want women; and lest you get us wrong, we hasten to add, for police work, at salaries equal to those of men . . . starting at \$240.00 per month and rising to \$290.

An open competitive examination will be held Jan. 18. Candidates must file applications in Room 11 of the City Hall not later than closing time Jan. 8.

Prospective recruits must be between 23 and 31 years of age and must hold a valid California operator or chauffeur's license and a high school graduation certificate.

Experience is not necessary, although persons with a practical knowledge of nursing or social work are desired. Candidates are trained at the police academy and receive regular pay while in training.

**New Policewomen
Take Oath Of Office**
Chicago, Ill.

Three Negro women were among the 40 new policewomen sworn in this week at police headquarters.

Inducted with 37 other rookies who recently passed civil service examinations were Frances Chatman, 4059 Prairie ave.; Inez Anderson, 57 E. 46th st., and Inez Champion, 419 E. 46th st.

Twelve other women, who also passed the tests, will take their oaths later. *Sat. 12-28-46*

With a starting salary of \$2,778 a year, the new policewomen will attend school half a day and work the other half for the next six to eight weeks.